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WAR POSSIBILITY MUST BE REDUCED, SAYS DR. MURLIN

World Cannot Stand Another
Conflict Under Modern Con-
ditions, According to Presi-
dent of Boston University

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I am in favor of as much publicity as possible with regard to the Washington Conference, and I think every effort should be made in order that the public may be apprised of the negotiations as they advance."—The Hon. V. S. Brinley, a Senator, appointed to represent India.

"If the Conference succeeds, it will be making a tremendous contribution to the object which every well-wisher of the League of Nations desires to see achieved."—Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

"We have not the slightest hesitation in tendering our respects and sincere wishes as to the success of the noble task initiated by President Harding with the object of relieving all the nations from the miseries of war and from the heavy expenditure incidental to the rivalry in armaments among various nations."—Maj.-Gen. Kunitada Tanaka, head of the Japanese military representatives.

"It lies with the English-speaking peoples of the world to make war impossible, not for a generation or two, but for all time."—Sir Harry Lauder.

"If any human being, in any humble capacity, can do anything to bring our nations closer together and to cement their friendship—indeed, if friendships are already being cemented—he is performing a great public service to the world."—Admiral Earl Beatty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hope that Warren G. Harding, through the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems will fare better than did Woodrow Wilson in Paris in working to achieve the peace of the world, was expressed by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is natural," Dr. Murlin declared, "greatly to desire reduction of the possibilities of war. We must find some way to do it; but who is wise enough to point the way? It is also natural to cry 'Let the nations disarm,' or at least 'reduce armaments,' that seems an easy and quick way. The world cannot stand another war; the science of warfare is so rapidly developing that another war would seem likely to wipe out the human race. In time of peace we make rules for the conduct of war, by which we hope to reduce its horrors and destructiveness. But this is folly and is a contradiction of terms. When nations get to fighting they ignore all rules of war and invent new and more atrocious methods than ever dreamed of in times of peace."

"Can any of us ever forget the thrill of Armistice Day only two years ago last November? Two years? It seems more like 200 years ago! Can any of us forget the thrill we all had when, a few weeks later, the Versailles Conference opened on an exceeding high level, under the spirit of the hour so nobly voiced by President Wilson? Say what you will about the mistakes of President Wilson, events now history clearly show he was the only man at the conference with a sincere and disinterested purpose, with the fear of God and the love of man in his heart. In the hearts and minds of all others, there was, in the beginning, a weak hope which developed rapidly into fear, then more rapidly grew into hate and greed."

Versailles Experience

"Mr. Wilson's great mistake was that during the long weeks of his unequal battle he did not have about him, supporting him in his terrible struggle, a group of strong men of like mind and purpose with himself—Taft, Lodge, Davis, Root, Underwood, Roosevelt. He was unequal to the overwhelming odds against him; and in his famous Plume speech—which carried with it the clear implication that Japan had gained her point—Mr. Wilson felt what a fall was his countrymen! That hour, the cause for which we had fought, and for which all the Allies in their best moments had fought, was lost. From that hour the forces of hate and greed knew that they had Mr. Wilson and all that he represented on the run; up to that hour Mr. Wilson dominated Versailles; from that hour his power was gone and visions and ideals fed to be replaced by greed and grab."

"And now? Let us hope that Mr. Harding will fare better. He has started well. Japan has a real problem of her own; that must be faced squarely, fairly, and sympathetically; and she must be given a reasonable solution to her problem. It cannot be what the Japanese militarists want; it must be what the other nations would feel is right were they in Japan's position. China has a real problem; it must be faced sympathetically, squarely, fairly; all, including Japan, and France, and Great Britain, must be ready to do what they would wish to have done were they in China's place. And France? She has a real problem; that must be faced sympathetically, fairly, squarely; and the nations at the Conference must plan a program for France which would satisfy them if they were in the place of France. And so on. Not one of these nations can get what they want, nor what

they are probably coming to this Conference to insist upon. It must be a game of give and take, of live and let live.

"Keep Conference Human"

"After all, these representatives are just men—and the nations are made up of men just like them, and like us. If Mr. Harding can keep the Conference human, if he can charm away their suspicion and hatred and greed, and can inspire them with respect for each other, and can beget in them something of his own spirit of kindness, confidence in others, respect for the rights of others, and can make them see that as no man liveth unto himself, so no nation liveth unto itself; that nations go down together, or go up together; that injury to one is injury to all; that there can be no permanent benefit to one nation that is not finally a benefit to all—why then there is hope. If not, and the Conference fails, then the deluge!"

"John Masefield is right in saying that unless the moral development of the race, which now seems lagging, advances more rapidly than its science and invention, the next war means extermination of the warring races. Who shall say he is not right? If the nations of the world were as willing to place as much stress upon developing moral conscience among their people as they are upon industry, science and invention, and for the next century a great deal more, there might be some hope for us. For myself, I believe the nations of the world, and the individuals in each, must cultivate the spirit and methods of Jesus as the quickest and surest way to lasting peace. I am firm in my conviction that the world is facing Christ or chaos. By this I mean a far different thing from the ecclesiastical Christ, or mere intellectual assent to a theological program, modern or traditional. I mean the practical application of Jesus' program to the daily life of men and nations."

"But of course that possibility is afar off; over one-half the world's population, and 85 per cent of its habitable portions, are under the dominance of so-called Christian nations; but who can pretend that these Christian nations, or any confederate populations, are under the dominance of the spirit of Christ, or that either Christian men or Christian nations have any serious intention of accepting this program, either for their individual lives, or for their respective nations? This is not a cause for discouragement; the world would be a thousandfold worse off if we did not have what little Christianity we have, faulty as it is; but the world would be ten thousandfold better off if men and nations were the kind of Christians they ought to be and could be."

Women's Peace Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Immediate action for universal and complete disarmament will be urged by New York women who will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-Seventh Street on Saturday, November 12. All women who want to put an end to war are urged to participate in the parade, which is being organized by Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock, an active suffrage worker, who helped organize the first suffrage parade in this city.

"Our object is to demand of President Harding's Conference immediate action for universal and complete disarmament," said Mrs. Babcock. "This is the first opportunity women have had to express in action their hatred of war and their determination to end it. We have our permit for the parade and we hope to carry before us the banner of our suffrage parades so many years, which reads:

"Forward Out of Error, Leave Behind the Night, Forward Through the Darkness, Forward into Light."

"Our women's parade is being held on November 12, because it has seemed to us that now is the time to protest against the fact that the International Conference called by President Harding in response to widespread public demand and announced as a disarmament conference has, even during its preliminary organization, denied the promise which it offered a war-torn world."

Mr. Briand's Attendance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The question of the advisability of Aristide Briand absenting himself from France to attend the Washington Conference has been raised again by Raymond Poincaré. In the "Temps" he develops in two columns the pressing arguments against the voyage. Chiefly it is the budgetary problem which should detain Mr. Briand at Paris, and Mr. Poincaré insists that without the chief of the Cabinet may collapse. Evidently this article of Mr. Poincaré constitutes a sort of invitation to the Chamber of Deputies to refuse to let Mr. Briand go.

Happily everything points to the vote this week approving Mr. Briand's plans, though the Premier declares that he will only go if accredited by a strong majority. This opposition has naturally created some emotion, and among the replies that are made to Mr. Poincaré is one which reminds him that Mr. Poincaré himself, as President of the Republic, did not refrain after the event of Sarajevo, which heralded the war, from leaving France with René Viviani, the Premier, on a visit to the Tsar. If then he saw no objection to his own absence, it is held to be strange that he should object to the attendance of Mr. Briand at such an important international gathering.

FEDERAL POWER IN STRIKE SURVEYED

Attorney-General of the United States Says Courts Will Prevent Closing of Arteries of Commerce to Protect Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only as a last resort would the government invoke the use of a court injunction to prevent a nationwide railroad strike, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, indicated late yesterday, following a conference with five United States district attorneys, summoned to Washington to confer with him on legal aspects of the railroad controversy.

"The government has ample power and ample authority," said Mr. Daugherty. "It will be just as prompt and reasonable as possible, but the arteries of commerce must be kept open, life defended, and order maintained. The government is big enough and strong enough to see that this is accomplished." Mr. Daugherty said he "still doubted, however, there will be a strike."

The Attorney-General, who had conferred earlier in the day with President Harding, expressed the belief that "the government had ample authority under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, to enforce the conspiracy laws in times of peace as well as during war. He stated that the Department of Justice would not resort to drastic measures unless compelled to do so to keep the mail trains running and to protect other government business, but if drastic action was necessary it would resort to an injunction on the grounds of violation of the conspiracy laws."

Mr. Daugherty said that it also had been brought to his attention that the brotherhoods had deposited a large strike fund in Canada, to prevent it from being tied up by any possible court action.

Further Conferences

The district attorneys were summoned to Washington to receive instructions in the event of legal action, and will go into conference with the Attorney-General again this morning. Those at the conference were William Hayward of New York, Stephen T. Lockwood of Buffalo, Charles Cline of Chicago, Frederick van Nuis of Indianapolis, Indiana, and E. C. Wort of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Attorney-General made the following statement:

"I asked these men to come here for a conference. We have reached an understanding in event of an emergency. I still doubt, however, that there will be a strike. But it is the duty of the Department of Justice to take definite steps to insure the necessary uniformity of proceedings. A policy has been determined upon, so therefore I called these district attorneys, and we have discussed fully the various plans of the Department of Justice in the event of a strike."

Right of the People

"We did not discuss the merits of the matter in dispute. With the merits of that controversy, the Department of Justice takes the position of having nothing to do. The merits of these controversies will at no time enter into our part of the program. Probably we will concede that the men have the right to strike in so far as that means quitting their jobs. They may strike in groups, but I do not say that they may strike in groups broadcast over the country without violating the conspiracy laws, when it comes to antagonizing the government of the United States."

"But I do say that, peacefully doing so, the men may quit employment and strike. When it comes to the government's interests, they cannot strike back. The government has the power of right and the duty of saying that the owners of the railroads and their employees must give the American people the service they are entitled to. Many more American people are interested in the facilities of serving the country rather than the controversy, regardless of who is right or wrong."

"The government has ample power and ample authority. It will be just as prompt and reasonable as possible, but the arteries of commerce must be kept open, life defended, and order maintained. The government is big enough and strong enough to see that this is accomplished."

Labor Board Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prospects of averting the threatened nationwide transportation tieup were brightened here yesterday when two more railroad labor unions, making a total of 10, refused to join the movement precipitated at this time by the five train service brotherhoods, and the United States Railroad Labor Board issued a statement giving reasons for its belief that the strike will not take place.

Hopes of peace were somewhat lowered by a communication from the five train service brotherhoods, who declared that they were powerless to advise their memberships, regardless of the issue of the conference tomorrow, other than that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

The two unions who joined the group postponing action were the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, with

17,000 members, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, with 335,000 members. Authorities declared that this brought the number against a strike up to 1,325,000 men, as opposed to 475,000 trainmen for the strike.

OVERSEAS TRADE NEEDS RESTARTING

British Plan for Granting Foreign Credits, Says Sir Edward Mountbatten, Is Good but It Does Not Go Far Enough

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Of all the plans formulated by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons for the purpose of relieving the grave situation existing in Great Britain, manifested in the stagnation of trade and the consequent unemployment, the feature relating to export credits is considered in some quarters by far the most important. While such measures as local and even national relief in the way of doles and constructional work are well in their way, the opinion in industrial Britain is that permanent relief can only be attained by attacking the problem at its root and reviving the flow and counterflow of trade between this country and the rest of the world.

Sir Edward Mountbatten, the well-known expert on export credits and the originator of the "Mountbatten scheme" for working foreign credits, informed The Christian Science Monitor's representative that the government's plan, as far as it goes, is good. But in his opinion the Prime Minister's plan as outlined in the House of Commons does not go far enough.

In the first place it is very necessary to know whether the proposed advisory committee is to work inside or outside the existing Department of Overseas Trade. Furthermore the sum available for export credits is in itself, Sir Edward considers, wholly inadequate to meet the needs of industry. The effort to reopen trade with the world, Sir Edward had hoped that the government would have adopted his scheme of creating a syndicate of banks and insurance companies, acting voluntarily on behalf of the government, to insure exporters in this country against possible losses on bills of exchange drawn by them on customers abroad.

This, he said, would involve in the second place the creation of similar syndicates abroad, acting on behalf of and backed by their respective governments to guarantee the solvency of foreign acceptors of these bills. In this manner the reorganization of trade would be in the hands of bankers, insurance companies and traders, who are undoubtedly the most competent to deal with matters relating to trade and finance.

Just at the moment it does not seem as if the government is either eager or willing to permit private enterprise to handle public money. Under ordinary circumstances this view would be quite justifiable, but these are anything but ordinary times, and as it is a vital necessity to revive industry and relieve unemployment, the country may yet have to leave the beaten track for the time being and adopt extraordinary measures.

To Steady the Exchanges

Sir Edward fully recognizes the difficulty of opening trade with foreign exchanges fluctuating in the present manner, but in his opinion once some substantial scheme is launched with syndicates in every country representing the banking, industrial and insurance interests of highest repute, one of the very first effects of combined efforts would be to steady currency values.

As regards the risk, he continued: "One of the most important things I have suggested is that the committee appointed should negotiate with the various countries requiring credit in order to ascertain just exactly what security was offered. If the security forthcoming were deemed inadequate, then there would be no credit. If the security offered were in the opinion of the committee sufficient then credit would be given without any great risk. Most of the countries which require these grants of credit have a great potential wealth within their borders and their future production might in certain cases be given as security."

The best judges of the securities offered, he considers, are our own bankers, and he firmly believes that with a government grant against ultimate loss a very large amount of trade could be fairly quickly established on a credit basis.

Labor Cannot Be Ignored

"Theorists say it is better to leave our trade to work out its own salvation than to interfere with the operation of economic laws. That might be true, if we could also leave Labor alone. But the government is compelled to assist Labor either by doles—which have a bad moral effect—or by artificially created work, which is very little better."

"In my opinion," concluded Sir Edward Mountbatten, "nothing that may be done to stimulate trade during the present crisis will have the immediate effect of curing unemployment, but something might certainly be done toward starting the cure. Further, there is need for immediate action."

SECRETARY ALLOWS BEER FOR MEDICINE

Issuance of Regulations Allowing Liquor Manufacture and Sale Will Solidify Dry Forces in Congress, Senator Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Detailed regulations for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes were issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday.

While these so-called "beer regulations" have been urged for some time by the brewers and others interested, postponement, pending action on the Willis-Campbell bill, had been generally accepted as likely to continue until such action was taken, and the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday afternoon that the regulations would be out within a few hours came as a surprise. In announcing the issuance of the regulations, Mr. Mellon said:

"The issuance of the beer regulations was delayed originally because it seemed probable that legislation would be enacted whereby the action of the department would be of no beneficial advantage to those interested, and this view appeared to be acquiesced in by them, since there was at that time no urgent demand for the issuance of the regulations. However, for some time past, it has been strongly urged by those interested that this department had no right longer to withhold the regulations, and that in so doing the department is denying to those interested their clear legal right and thereby imposing serious loss upon them. The legal rights of the parties concerned being plain, the department is unable to delay longer the issuance of these regulations."

Prohibition leaders in Congress were completely surprised at the action taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, their assumption being that the issue of the regulations would be futile in view of the inevitable passage of the anti-beer legislation now in conference of the two houses.

It is certain that if the prohibition element had thought that the regulations would be issued they would have made a last ditch fight to forestall action by the Treasury and would have secured the right of way for the legislation. They believe that while the Treasury was within its rights it is distinctly unfortunate that the action was taken.

It will merely mean the raising of false hopes and the expenditure of money on a business which is bound to be stamped out almost as soon as it gets under way. Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, said. He declared the situation would be made worse by the fact that in both houses and would prove an added impetus to the determination to veto and nullify the Palmer ruling, under which the drugist and medical fraternities are permitted to prescribe beer for medicine.

House prohibition leaders disclaim all responsibility for the denouement; Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, although confident Senator Sterling that the effect of the regulations will be only temporary, holds the Senate entirely responsible for the delay in action on the anti-beer bill.

"Don't talk to me; talk to the Senate," Mr. Volstead declared. "The House has done its part. It's up to the Senate to act now." He added that he was certain the anti-beer bill had enough supporters in the Senate to enforce a cloture rule so as to guarantee adoption of the conference report without further delay.

"The issuance of the regulations was a surprise and I may say a disappointment to me," Senator Sterling declared.

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HUNGARIAN COUP ENDS IN ARREST OF FORMER KING

Government Troops of Admiral Horthy Capture Former Ruler and Former Empress Zita 123 Kilometers From Budapest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—Former Emperor Charles and former Empress Zita have been taken prisoners at Komorn by government troops, some 123 kilometers from Budapest.

This morning's message from Hungary showed that the position of the Budapest Government has considerably improved, and the immediate indications were that former Emperor Charles' second adventure would fizzle out ignominiously. The Horthy troops, having been reinforced from the provinces and even by drafts from the Burgenland garrison, succeeded in driving back the Carlists several kilometers. The demand by former Emperor Charles for an armistice was refused.

A partial mobilization had been effected by Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia, whose troops were concentrating on the Hungarian frontiers. The Czechoslovak Government notified Jugo-Slavia of its determination to oppose the restoration of the former emperor with all its forces. The Christian Science Monitor understands that the Italian Government denied complicity in the coup d'etat and was prepared to allow the little entente a free hand to deal with the situation should armed intervention become necessary. All is quiet in Austria and there are no signs of the monarchist agitation. It is most unlikely that the movement will have any repercussion on this side of the frontier.

Conflicting reports were in circulation regarding former Emperor Charles' advance on Budapest. The new garrison installed at Steinamanger took the oath of allegiance to the former Emperor. A pilot train which was running in front of the royal train reached Budapest at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. It was attacked by government troops and withdrawn. Since early Sunday morning a battle was reported to have been going on between the government and royalist troops. Former Emperor Charles' forces consisted of volunteer companies of 4000 soldiers belonging to the garrisons of Raab and Komorn.

The Budapest Government sent a letter to the former emperor before his capture pointing out that in view of the attitude of the entente his presence in the country was impossible, but he replied through Mr. Rakovsky, calling on the Bethlen Cabinet to resign.

Admiral Horthy, the regent, issued a proclamation to the national army which he said: "The national army has taken its oath to me as the legitimate regent of the empire. Only the regent has power to transfer authority to the former King, and to do this at present would certainly mean ruin for the whole empire. I am persuaded that the whole army will remain faithful to its oath and execute my orders without conditions."

Allies Firm

Council of Ambassadors Demand Imprisonment, Not Expulsion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—In French official circles it was definitely denied that the Hungarian events would cause a postponement of the Washington Conference. In view of the serious character which they might have assumed, involving a war in central Europe in which three or four states would have been engaged, fears had been expressed that it would be impossible for European statesmen to sail this week. Such a gloomy outlook was believed to be unwarranted, but it was, however, impossible to foresee the consequences of this new attempted coup of former Emperor Charles.

Today the Council of Ambassadors, meeting in Paris under the presidency of Jules Cambon, decided to go far beyond its solemn warning of April last, when it demanded the expulsion of the former Emperor. It is not expulsion which is now asked, it is imprisonment until such time as the Allies shall decide in what conditions he shall be deported. The Hungarian rulers are also told to proclaim formally the final dethronement of the former sovereign. These instructions are sent to all allied representatives at Budapest.

In case of default on the part of Hungary, the ambassadors have not defined the next step. They simply decline responsibility for what may happen to Hungary. This message is generally considered to be vigorous enough. There is a demand in certain circles that this time former Emperor Charles shall be placed under guard as was Napoleon at St. Helena. The determination of Charles to push this adventure to the end is shown by the presence at his side of former Empress Zita.

Although news is still far from clear diplomatic information at one time indicated the rapid approach of the

Hapsburg troops to Budapest. However, the telephonic and telegraphic communications with Hungary were interrupted, and contradictory news was given about the conflict, which took place north of Budapest. It was asked whether the resistance of Admiral Horthy was really serious. There was the obvious danger of an attack on Hungary from all sides, although Jugo-Slavia was preoccupied with the Albanian and other questions and the attitude of Rumania was not clear.

Tzecho-Slovakia alone probably would have been unable to prevent the coup being carried through, if the former emperor had been accepted, without civil war in Hungary. Meanwhile the Allies have given counsel of prudence at Belgrade and presumably in other capitals of the little entente. It is certain that military measures have already been taken and men called to the colors and concentrated on the Hungarian frontiers. This new attempt was far more serious than the Easter attempt, requiring careful but firm handling.

Censorship Strict

All Newspapers in Budapest Said to Have Been Strictly Censored

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—While the conflict over West Hungary was fraught with the gravest possibilities, it was impossible to tell what was really going on in Budapest. Just how far the government supported the insurgents in the Burgenland nobody in Vienna could tell.

In the darkest days of the war the press censorship in Budapest was hardly more strict than at present. Liberty of the press exists no longer in Hungary. The papers can only print what the government permits and desires. The official news agency—the Hungarian Telegraph Correspondence Bureau—either suppresses all news unpleasant for the government, or distorts it entirely. All its reports must be taken with the greatest caution. One might hope to learn the truth from the Budapest correspondents of foreign papers, but they are all muzzled by the censor. The only way in which they can get out independent news is by taking the train to Vienna and telegraphing from there.

Recent Situation Complicated

The actual political situation in Budapest is extremely complicated. Since the first unsuccessful attempt of former King Charles to regain the throne, Hungarian politics have been dominated by the conflict between the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and the Legitimist Party which has been trying to bring back Charles. Admiral Horthy became accustomed to his sovereign position in the palace, where he kept up an almost royal state. He was in no hurry to see a Hapsburg on the throne, which he would much rather occupy himself.

It was hardly likely that Admiral Horthy could realize such ambitions. The old feudal aristocracy of Hungary—the Andrassy, Apponyi, Esterhazy, Pallavicini, Szapary, and Teleki, would never consent to be ruled by the admiral, although he belongs to one of the best and oldest gentry families in the country. They would be equally unwilling to accept a ruler from their own class. Only a Hapsburg, or a member of another royal house, would be eligible in their eyes to occupy the throne of St. Stephen.

It is true that Admiral Horthy has had supporters, first in military circles, the Prónay and Hejjas, and then in the Small Farmers Party. Among these latter there has still lingered some of the old Kossuth and anti-Hapsburg sentiment, and they would rather see a personal dictatorship of Admiral Horthy than the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Against such an usurpation the Legitimists, the supporters of Charles, have stood determinedly opposed. But they themselves were split into two groups. There were on the one side the magnates, the high ecclesiastics, and the Jewish bourgeoisie. They were not in favor of an open break with Admiral Horthy, or with the little entente, and so they were trying to postpone the restoration of the monarchy to a more convenient season. This group recently had the government in its hands. Count Bethlen and Count Banffy have been among their supporters.

The Reactionary Elements

On the other side stood the radical Legitimists, who favored Charles' escape. At their head was the former minister-president, Frederick, and their military supporters were Colonel Lehar, a brother of the famous musical composer, Franz Lehar, and Colonel Ostensburg, who took such a prominent part in resisting the handing over of the Burgenland to Austria. They wished to drive out Admiral Horthy and break up the present Moderate Legitimist Cabinet, call back Charles, and take up the fight for the restoration of the ancient historic frontiers of Hungary and force a decision before the entente can compel Hungary to reduce her army and surrender her arms and ammunition in conformity with the Treaty of Trianon.

All these forces have worked together in the Burgenland; in the northern part was the radical wing of the Legitimists, commanded by Frederick and Ostensburg; in the south, on the Styrian frontier, the Horthy bands, under the command of Prónay, while the Moderate Legitimist Cabinet have been in Budapest supplying both parties impartially with money, arms, and equipment.

Hapsburg Dynasty Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Touching on former Emperor Charles' dash into Burgenland, the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons today that the attitude of the allied governments remained

formally opposed to the restoration to the Hungarian throne of any member of the Hapsburg dynasty. He added that the Hungarian Government had replied to representations from the Allies that it would conform to the desires of the allied governments and that the necessary steps had been taken to secure former Emperor Charles' removal from the country.

Tzecho-Slovakia Ready

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Monday)—Orders for the advance of the Tzecho-Slovakian Army against Hungary are expected to be given at any moment. All arrangements are stated to be complete. The forces of the former Emperor are understood to consist of three divisions. A communiqué issued by the Tzecho-Slovakian Government declares that the little entente is now resolved to dispose of the Hapsburg menace once and for all.

Armistice Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the former Emperor Charles dispatched a further request to the Bethlen Government for an armistice, but the government replied persisting in its point of view that negotiations would be useless. The latest military advances are that the royalist troops are retiring by way of the railway, and the government troops have lost touch with them. The Carlists are said to be destroying the line to prevent pursuit.

Jugo-Slavia Mobilizes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, (Monday)—Communication by railway with Hungary has been cut off. Three divisions have been mobilized and dispatched to the northern frontier.

Assurances Sent Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The "Tribuna" announces that telegrams have been received from Prague, Belgrade, and Bucharest, assuring the Italian Government of the solidarity of the little entente with Italy in any action taken to combat the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Similar assurance of support have been received from Britain and France, and it is anticipated that the initiative will come from Rome.

Swiss to Make Inquiry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Council was summoned today to consider the situation caused by former Emperor Charles' latest attempt to regain the throne of Hungary. The council approved of the measures suggested by the Department of Justice that the political department should make a secret inquiry into former Emperor Charles' escape from Switzerland and his preparations therefor.

The Italian Minister at Bern warned the Federal Council on October 3 that rumors were afloat that the former Emperor intended to escape from that country. His secretary, however, assured the council that the former King intended keeping his word and had no other plan. The political department, thinking it could rely upon this assurance, was unwilling to place former Emperor Charles' residence under police supervision.

MARTIAL LAW WILL HOLD IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The government has issued a proclamation declaring martial law to continue throughout the entire country for another 60 days, and proclaiming that a state of war exists in five northwestern departments, three of which border on Honduras.

Government officials have information that after the present small attacks across the Honduran boundary have harassed Nicaragua a serious revolutionary movement is planned for November. Financial measures to meet the military situation are being arranged, and 1500 troops are now in the field, mostly along the Honduran border, to repel the movements.

PARADE IN PARIS THWARTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Demonstrations in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti proved something of a fiasco, though the authorities took the matter so gravely as to mobilize 10,000 police and troops. This force made the parade impossible and apart from a few arrests, there were no untoward incidents. In Marseilles the Communists are making lively manifestations and another bomb was thrown which failed to explode. At Cherbourg, at Saint Etienne and elsewhere, protest meetings are being held.

CLUB AIDS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—The Huron Rotary Club has made a survey of the boy life of Huron in cooperation with the public schools, for the purpose of securing a 100 per cent attendance in the schools. A number of boys have been found who for one reason or another were not attending school. Where it is found that the financial condition of the parents renders it impossible for them to provide proper clothing for school, financial assistance will be given.

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IRISH CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNS

Continuance of Meetings Looked Upon as Satisfactory—Alliance to British Crown Is the Main Point of Controversy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Irish conference was adjourned at 8 o'clock tonight until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. It is understood that at this evening's conference a joint committee was formed consisting of two representatives from each side to discuss some special matter and report to the general conference later when the delegates returned. The matters which were relegated to this small committee are being maintained a closely guarded secret. The fact that the conference is to continue tomorrow is regarded as satisfactory.

When the Irish conference was resumed at 10 Downing Street today, it sat down to face squarely the situation brought about by Eamon de Valera's rash message to the Pope and his reaffirmation of the policy of republicanism. This is the first crisis in the conference, and it involves the very point which Mr. Lloyd George and the British Cabinet resolved to ignore for the present in the hope of arranging a personal meeting with the leaders of Sinn Fein and a round table discussion.

The meeting was finally fixed up and was on the point of getting to grips with the real issues at stake, when Mr. de Valera, without the delegates in London being aware of his intention, it is thought, reiterated the claim which the delegates intended to raise later, but which of course the British Government regards as outside the realm of negotiable subjects.

There can be no association of Ireland with the other members of the British Commonwealth without allegiance to the King, it is firmly stated in official circles. The former subject is being explored at the conference, and of course is the very reason of its being, but on the latter point Mr. Lloyd George has many times indicated that the government will stand pat and will not budge one inch.

Michael Collins' Answer

The problem that confronted the Cabinet last Friday was to investigate how far the attitude expressed by Mr. de Valera's message coincided with that of the delegation headed by Arthur Griffith. The government view was that either the message or the Sinn Fein president must be repudiated in some way, though how the effect of the bombshell was to be effaced by this evening's meeting was not clear. Michael Collins had to hurry off to Ireland and spent the week-end in discussion with his confidants of Dail Eireann, without whom it is improbable that delegates can agree to any step in the conference at Downing Street.

Everything apparently depends upon the answer Mr. Collins was able to give to the Premier as a result of his visit to Mr. de Valera on the question as to whether Sinn Fein will agree to own allegiance to the King, which of course includes taking the oath. Thus the issue, which seemed as if it was going to be discussed last of all, has assumed priority through the sudden action of the Sinn Fein president.

It is understood that the position of the Sinn Fein delegates was that Mr. de Valera's telegram to the Pope could not be repudiated, but his message was merely a reiteration of the attitude they have taken from the beginning. At the same time they were willing to enter into the conference with the hope of ascertaining whether Irish aspirations could be reconciled with the commonwealth of the British Empire.

Allegiance Disliked

In the event of no solution short of absolute separation being satisfactory to Sinn Fein, a continuance of the conference cannot be expected and the government will either have to secure a plebiscite of the Irish people on the question of the dominion home rule or offer to discontinue the empire and seek a fresh mandate for carrying out the alternative to accommodation.

The Sinn Fein delegates were not too hopeful of the prospects of today's conference, but the fact that no breakdown occurred is taken as an indication that Sinn Fein has found the means of adjusting Mr. de Valera's note to the demands of the government, and that the conference will have a new lease of life.

Sinn Fein has no love for allegiance to the King and resents unofficial talk about ultimatums on the allegiance question, but it may be found that refuge is taken in the second provision of the Sinn Fein constitution, which lays down that future generations are not to be limited to a republican form of government. Republic is, it is explained, a convenient term for an independent state as distinct from one owing allegiance, and it is for the future to determine the actual form of independence of the Irish state.

Truce May Be Continued

Meanwhile, the government has already made its plans to deal with the

situation in Ireland should it be found that the conference has broken down. It need not be assumed that in that unhappy event the truce would immediately become inoperative and hostilities break out.

Sinn Fein has abandoned the holding of republican courts in deference to the government view that they are an infraction of the truce, but would resume them if the truce broke down. Under such conditions of administration, with a dual system of law in operation, it would not be long before the opposing forces came into collision and general hostilities resulted.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. de Valera's Telegram to the Pope Called a Grave Challenge

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Despite the endeavor of the government to keep the Irish question out of debate for the present, the Prime Minister today found it impossible in the House of Commons to avoid answering questions on Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope. Replying to Sir John Butecher, he said that the earlier correspondence with Mr. de Valera, relating to the proposals for an Irish settlement, had been published, and he had arranged to issue a further White Paper containing the subsequent correspondence. He could not, however, undertake to include Mr. de Valera's letter to the Pope, as the correspondence was limited to that between the government and Mr. de Valera.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that Mr. de Valera's telegram to the Pope constituted a grave challenge. The position of the government had been made abundantly clear, and it did not propose to recede from it. The conference could not proceed on any other basis. Replying to Rupert Gwynne, the Premier said he had been assured after making inquiries that the Sinn Fein colors were not displayed on the house in London occupied by the Sinn Fein delegates.

Sir T. J. Bennett asked if the Premier were not aware that over the doorway of 22 Hans Place the Sinn Fein colors had been displayed for the last 10 days. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "If that is the case, I quite agree with the honorable member's observation. I cannot imagine why all these follies are being perpetrated at a time when there is a real desire to negotiate for peace. It seems as if some people were doing their very best to make peace impossible."

WORLD NO LONGER SAFE WITH ARMS

Convictions That Great Armaments Prevent Wars Disproved—World Now Faces Task of Taking Away Weapons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Events have disproved many of the former convictions that great armaments in peaceful hands perpetuate rather than prevent wars, and now the world is confronted with the task of taking away by common action those weapons which the nations cannot safely carry. Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Wellesley College, speaking on the question which will come before the coming Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems.

"We used to think," Miss Wambaugh said, "that battleships and submarines and enormous guns led to peace if they were in peaceful hands. We now know that these things lead not to peace but to war. If we do not know it, it is not for want of the telling. General Pershing says that 'the lessons of the past six years should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down in the earth armed to the teeth,' and General Bliss and plenty of others have added their testimony. The civilized world is spending the greater part of its wealth to support a system that is devouring it."

"Government exists for peace. For 4000 years we have been working on the problem of peace within the State. At the very beginning we saw that we must have courts and judges. Later we learned that we must add police. But in all those 4000 years the best we could devise to bring peace between nations was treaties to arbitrate 'if circumstances permit' or to delay war for a period, and a lot of rules meant to somewhat palliate the evils of war after it had started."

World Demands Peace

"The world war has taught us how flimsy was this protection. The world demands a real peace now. There is no need of telling people in Europe that war is criminal insanity. They know it. Armistice Day is not needed there to recall to them what was the sacrifice. In the fight for peace we have allies in every nation. They have lost confidence in our leadership, but now we have a chance to regain it."

"We may be proud that America has taken the lead in calling together the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; we may be proud that

there is to be a Washington treaty to help in this world problem which is also ours. But we shall be negligent of our opportunity if we do not insist on three results from this Conference. The first two involve other countries as well as our own. They are an agreement for a substantial reduction of naval and land armament, to remain in force until another conference is called, and a real settlement by negotiation of the outstanding differences with Japan in the Pacific. The third step needs only to be taken by ourselves. It is that the United States take its place with the rest of the nations of the world by giving its adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice."

Women Urged to Work

Speaking concerning her opinions formed during a recent legislative visit to Washington, Mrs. William Tilton, legislative chairman of the National Congress of Mothers, urged the women of the United States to press on for the success of the Conference.

"In Washington," she said, "about four winds are blowing about the peace conference. There is a strong north wind blowing from Capitol Hill. It says that Old Guard party machine politics is the power now, and political machines are not devices for turning out ethics, they are devices for turning out votes. Unless the people of the country convince the Old Guard that doing nothing at the Conference but technicalities means a Democratic landslide next time, nothing real will be done. A south wind is also blowing. Its message is that Secretary Hughes is a man above party, capable of following a great principle, a vision, and if the people will support him, enough he will achieve tangible results. A very easterly wind is also abroad. It says that the United States cannot reduce armament until the Far Eastern question is settled—Great Britain, Japan, China and the United States must get together in a policy agreeable to all—but everybody, even the American people, are going to split on what this policy should be, too few being willing to concede anything."

"But don't be discouraged, for a very high west wind is also blowing; it comes from the women's organizations. They, the conservators, see clearly that the world must internationalize or perish. Reduction of armament and some lasting organization of nations is to them the great necessity—a simple matter of race survival. And so, undaunted by difficulties, let us push right on—instinctively knowing that the only difference between the possible and the impossible is that the impossible takes a little longer. The hope of the world is in organizing this great woman-sentiment, for at present it is not organized, it bloweth where it listeth when it ought to be blowing the blinds down on Capitol Hill."

WOMEN DENOUNCE QUEBEC LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WATERLOO, Quebec—At the annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quebec held in Waterloo, with a large number of delegates in attendance, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved: That while we are thankful that our legislators acknowledge the failure of the recent beer and wine law, we believe they have taken a backward step in adopting government control, believing that it also will prove a failure. That we, as an organization, make no attempt to enforce a law we do not want, but bring the facts constantly before the Quebec License Commission, that they may be made to see as soon as possible the impossibility of the task they have undertaken, reiterating at the same time our demand for total prohibition. Resolved: That we, the mothers and sisters of this organization, protest against teachers and professors in schools and colleges who speak openly against temperance and reform, and whose influence can only be harmful to the young people under their care, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to faculties of educational institutions and also to the press."

CURFEW BELLS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—The Board of Education has requested the city council to enact a curfew law or to enforce the one now on the statute books of Ontario. Other towns and cities in Ontario have recently expressed favor toward the curfew idea and in not a few the bell at 9 o'clock to warn children to return to their homes has become an institution that is regarded in the communities as well worth while.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Secrecy is being maintained concerning the subjects before the Irish conference at 10 Downing Street. It is understood, however, that at last night's session a joint committee was formed to discuss some special matter and report to the general conference later. When the meeting opened it was faced with the situation brought about by Mr. de Valera's rash message to the Pope and his reaffirmation of the policy of republicanism. This position, of course, conflicts with Mr. Lloyd George's attitude on the question of allegiance, which remains unaltered, and in view of that fact some hope is seen in the announcement that the conference is to resume today.

Former Emperor Charles' second attempt to regain the throne of Hungary has failed out ignominiously. With the former Empress Zita he has been taken prisoner at Komorn by government troops. Before his capture, the military organizations in several countries had been set in motion, his advance meeting with resistance from the regular forces and causing the armies of Jugo-Slavia and Tzecho-Slovakia to start mobilization on the Hungarian frontier. His imprisonment promptly conforms to the demand of the Council of Ambassadors that he be deported in what conditions he shall be deported. Italy denies complicity in the coup d'état.

In an interview, Sir Edward Mountbatten expressed his opinion of the British Government's scheme for stimulating trade and relieving unemployment. So far as it goes, he declared, the government's plan is good, but it does not go far enough. The sum available for export credits, he considers, is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of industry. Personally he is in favor of placing the reorganization of banks and insurance companies, who would insure exporters against possible losses on bills of exchange drawn by them on customers abroad.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the foreign debt refunding bill, providing for the creation of a commission of five, of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be a member.

The possibilities of future warfare must be lessened, according to Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University. Dr. Murlin is of the opinion that the world is in no condition to undergo another general conflict, and expresses the hope that the disarmament conference at Washington will provide a lasting solution of the war problem.

A case concerning the right of school officials to insist on compulsory vaccination is due to be adjudged in a few weeks by the United States Supreme Court. The case is the well-known San Antonio appeal, involving a 15-year old girl of that city who was expelled from school for refusing to submit to vaccination. As it now stands, the case involves the charge of discrimination, it being allowed that other students, not vaccinated, were allowed to remain in their classes.

Detailed regulations for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes were issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday. The issuance of such regulations will solidify the forces working for complete enforcement in Congress, prohibition leaders there assert, and will tend to bring more speedy action on the anti-beer bill, which is now pending.

The Attorney-General of the United States, following a conference yesterday with several district attorneys, announced that the power of government would be exerted, through the courts, to prevent a closing by strike of the great arteries of commerce. He expressed the belief, however, that no extensive strike would be attempted by the railroad brotherhoods.

KANSAS ASKED TO AID IDLE TO FIND WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—This State, it appears, will try to take fairly good care of its unemployed during the month of October at least. Gov. H. J. Allen has presented to the people a plan for providing a large amount of work for men, and if the scheme works out reasonably well during the month it may be continued throughout the winter.

The Governor has asked that every home owner or the owner of business or vacant property arrange, during the month of October, to have at least \$10 worth of work done. This work is to be given entirely to men out of work and who live within the communities. It is said to be a clean-up campaign combined with a scheme to awaken the people to the fact that there is unemployment in this State.

The Governor urges that back fences be painted, trees and shrubbery trimmed, roofs and walls of homes repaired. This work frequently can be done by unskilled men and that is the class out of employment now, except in the mining district and in the cities with large railroad shops. The state free employment bureau estimates show approximately 15,000 idle men in Kansas. Some 2000 of these are zinc and lead miners and smelter employees. These mines are beginning to reopen. There are a considerable number of packing house and general unskilled workers idle in the larger cities.

The plan, as proposed by Governor Allen, was recommended by the success of the scheme developed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. This organization secured pledges of over \$4,000,000 worth of work to be done by idle laborers in that city during the last week of September. It was handled on a \$10 per owner basis as proposed in Kansas.

TRUCKS BARRED FROM PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its California News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—No more trucks and no more teaming will be permitted over the roads and drives of Balboa Park here, according to an edict of the park commissioners, who declare that the light asphalt pavements are being completely wrecked by the increase in heavy hauling.

SUIT BARRED ON FEDERAL TAX

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Persons paying federal taxes under protest cannot bring proceedings to recover such taxes against a successor of the collector to whom the taxes were paid, the Supreme Court held yesterday in deciding a case brought by the Indiana Steel Company.

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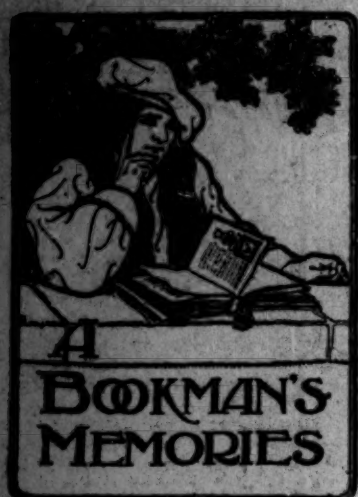
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Barry Pain

Of all the writers I have known Barry Pain is the only one who is as humorous in private life as in his books. His humor is not invented; he has no recipe for it; it bubbles out from contact with his environment, whether it be at a luncheon table, a public meeting, or a casual encounter. Being a humorist he is also a serious man with a philosophical bent. Humor is often but the foam that plays along the waves, urged to frolic from deep undersea currents. He is also a poet. One of the best of the war poems was written by him and published in *The Times* of London in 1914.

Whenever I meet this large-limbed, bearded, kindly man, he has cronies with him, who listen, with appreciative delight, to his ready humor. I delight in it. Others may not think it funny, but what is humor? Here is an example of Barry Pain's unpremeditated comment.

At a certain club a group of friends were wont to meet for luncheon. Barry Pain was usually there. "Paraphrasing an adept at culinary affairs and a connoisseur of the byways of meals. He has strong views about salads. One day, at the height of summer, a water-color painter came rather late to the luncheon table. He asked the steward what the dish of the day might be. The steward replied, "Cold beef and salad," and he added, "Will you make your own salad, sir?" "Yes," replied the water-color painter, thinking about something more important than salads. Barry Pain was watching him, with that slow, amused estimating look on his face that is its chronic aspect. The water-color painter took a tablespoon and poured into it absently one after the other the contents of the cruet. These he threw carelessly upon the green stuff; still absently he looked round the table for something else; he added mustard and salt, paused, and seeing that he had not yet taken any red pepper, added a pinch of that; then still absently he glanced around the table for something else. Barry Pain, who had been watching him with delight throughout the operation, here said, "Now put your boots in."

He commenced to write early, and his first efforts showed that peculiar mixture of humor and fantasy, with suggestions of "something more," a kind of rarefied sentiment, that informs all his books. Classical scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he made his initial success on the *Granta*, the university magazine, at Cambridge. His first publication, when he came to London was called "In a Canadian Canoe," published in 1891. No doubt many of these sketches and stories had done duty in the *Granta*. The book was not a great popular success, but it made his name. It was a new note. I loved it, and for some time had to check myself from trying to write in the manner of the sketches and stories in "In a Canadian Canoe." They were so fresh, so fanciful, so lively, so humorous, with a curious and unexpected pathos under them all. In spite of the numerous books, many of them in a light vein, some more serious, that he has published since, I should choose "In a Canadian Canoe" as the fullest expression of his original talent. This volume, which was followed by "Playthings and Parodies," and "Stories and Interludes" in 1892, gave him the entire London literary journalism. He was on the staff of the *Speaker* and the *National Observer*, and perhaps he and J. M. Barrie were the only two young men who were allowed by W. E. Henley to write just in the way that they wanted to write.

When Jerome K. Jerome started *Today and the Idler*, Barry Pain was one of the group of writers on those journals who were labeled "New Humorists." His was a genial humor; it had nothing of the metallic quality of George Ade or Irvin Cobb in it. It was mellow, and it was often derived from acute observation of London types, such as cabmen, waiters, charwomen. His story called "The Charwoman," grim and relentless, yet full of feeling, made quite a sensation when it was published in the *Christmas* number of the *Pall Mall Budget*. It was said that the man who could write that should be able to write almost anything. It is one of Barry Pain's oddities that he seems to be always on the eve of writing a great book, and fills in his time producing little books, amusing and suggestive, but not great.

He is an easy parodist. He took to it early. "Playthings and Parodies" was one of his first attempts. It was he, who, when Richard Le Gallienne published the "Religion of a Literary Man," countered with the "Religion of a Cab Driver." He also parodied Laurence Housman's "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" with "Another Englishwoman's Love Letters." His parody of Mrs. Asquith's Reminiscences under the title "Marge Askin-

forit," issued this year, is remembered with delight by many readers. Sometimes he produces a fairly serious volume, such as "The Octave of Claudius," and "Lindley Kays." His latest work, "Going Home," published this year, is a typical example of the mature Barry Pain—a mixture of realism and fantasy, blended very skillfully. One of the characters is a young man, with wings, who flies by night, and occasionally rests on the dome of St. Paul's, and a girl whose longing "was always to return, to go back again, like a child that is homesick. It would come suddenly to her, without the spur of beauty to provoke it, when she was doing some quite ordinary and commonplace thing. That very morning it came to her as she tied her shoes. Tears had filled her eyes, and she had found herself saying aloud 'Oh, to be there again!' There? Where? She did not know. But from time to time a memory of its peace, deep and warm, seemed to reach her."

This curious, short and touching "Going Home" has a beautiful passage in it, which does not permit itself to be forgotten. The passage is this: "So I shall see the story you make out of it," says the artist. To which the girl replies, "If it turns out to be a story. I don't know yet what it will be, I want to know the real things—and then make them lovelier."

Whether Barry Pain writes the great book or not, this can be said of him, that he wants to know the real things, and to make them lovelier. Q. R.

BIRD DESSERTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"What on earth are you doing?" It was an abrupt question and perhaps a little rude, but it voiced the very genuine curiosity which I felt when I saw my neighbor just over the fence quietly tying nets over bunches of berries on a handsome mountain ash tree in her back yard.

"Oh," was the merry reply, "just arranging the commissary of my feathered family. You see," she continued, "the birds like these red berries so well that they would soon be gone if I did not protect them. There are plenty of other berries that are more abundant, but of which they are not so fond, and so I try to keep the ash fruits as a sort of bird dessert."

While she was talking, my neighbor was busily improvising another lot of little bags from discarded fly screening. This work accomplished, she mounted the step ladder again and placed the nets around a dozen bunches of red fruits. By that time I was on the other side of the fence and holding the ladder, which stood unsteadily on the uneven ground.

"I see now," I remarked, the bird lover came down from her lofty and somewhat uncertain perch, "why it is that the berries disappeared so quickly from the mountain ashes on the farm which we used to own."

As we walked up the shrub-bordered path, my neighbor and I, a blue bird flashed through the air and a moment later was tugging at the handsome fruit on a sumac bush. Not a moment later a robin hopped along the ground with a red high-bush cranberry in its beak, and almost at the same instant a crow flapped lazily out of a hawthorn tree some distance away, not waiting for nearer view of human kind, however good their intentions might be.

"You are getting acquainted with some of my regular boarders," said my neighbor with a smile. "They and the sparrows and the blue jays and the woodpeckers, yes, and the starlings who are rather unwelcome, stay with me much of the time. Others come and go with the seasons, but we try to have something on the place which will tempt the appetites of them all."

"Ah yes," I said, "and that accounts for such a splendid lot of shrubs all around the house, nearly all of them kinds which bear fruit. I supposed your purpose was to make the grounds cheerful and full of color in winter. Surely they do that, too."

"Oh yes, and I thought of that when I made out my planting list, but I planned for the birds at the same time. Why, do you know, that crabapple tree down by the fence is simply a cafeteria for the wild pheasants. I have counted a half dozen of them among the branches at one time, all busily eating the little apples."

"And do they show a marked preference for certain kinds of food?" I inquired, frankly confessing my ignorance of bird habits.

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "And what one bird may like, another will ignore. It is one of the things we have to learn, you see, if we are to have the birds with us all the year. Comparatively few birds eat the insipid hawthorn fruits, but dozens of different kinds love the mulberry. They eat the mulberries when they are on the bush and after they have dropped. Even in spring birds may be seen scratching in the leaves for the seeds."

"Then I will have a mulberry in my garden," said I. "for birds I, too, must have. And what else do I need to be sure of drawing the songsters to my home?"

"Ah, the list is long. But put in a dogwood, by all means, and viburnums and red cedars, and a shadblow—yes, and a few blueberries, which the king birds and the cat birds and the cedar birds and the robins love. And over the porch plant a Virginia creeper for the chickadees."

All these things I will have and others, too; my order is ready for the nurseryman even now, and with it an order for a bird book, with plenty of pictures and all the calls, for what is the good of having birds in the garden if one cannot tell them by their colors and their songs? I suppose that I, too, in a few years, will be putting netting bags in my mountain ash tree.

DANTE EXHIBITION IN FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An event of interest for all students and bibliophiles is the inauguration in the great Laurenzian Library of Florence of an exhibition of Dante codices, documents, manuscripts and other records of interest relative to the poet's works, and domestic and civic life. The exhibition, organized and arranged under the auspices of the directors and archivists of the city libraries and libraries, men of such learning and distinction as Morgpurgo, Rastagno, Bardoro, Saporio, Guido Blago and Teresa Lodi, offers a wealth of valuable and absorbing material for study, and has been not only selected with discernment and scholarly understanding, but arranged in a clear and simple manner as to enable even the uninitiated to visit it with genuine advantage and delight.

One section comprises the principal Florentine manuscripts of the *Divina Commedia*, both text and commentaries. Among those of the "Tracento" are included the codice Poggiali of the National Library, one of the most ancient of all, with miniatures; the Laurenzian manuscript written by Filippo Villani in 1343; and the one known as the "Templano Maggiore," richly illuminated.

After the manuscripts of the poem itself follow codices of early Dante, illustrations, studies and polemics, among these being the original designs of Stradano illustrating the "Inferno" and the "Paradiso," and the autograph observations of Foscolo to certain parts of the poem. Then follow the manuscripts of the "Opere minori," also arranged in chronological order. Among the most precious of these are the Stroziano, now belonging to the Biblioteca Nazionale, which is the most ancient and authoritative of the "Vita Nuova"; the Laurenziana copy of the "Monarchia," richly illuminated; the Riccardiano copy of the "Rime" with the famous effigy of the poet, and the Zibaldone Boccaccesco; in the writing of Boccaccio, containing some of the "Epistole" and the "Ecloghe."

Following upon the manuscripts come the printed sections, beginning with the fifteenth century editions of the poet, all extremely rare, such as the edition of Foligno, 1472, and the first Florentine edition, 1481, with Landino's commentary. The Florentine National Library exhibits two magnificent examples of this: the one presented by Landino himself to the Signoria of Florence, printed upon vellum, with exquisite miniatures and original binding; the second with 19 famous illustrations engraved from Botticelli's drawings.

After the fifteenth century section come editions of the poem from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Among the most notable of these is the Aldine of 1502, supported by Bembo, the Gioliana of 1555, in which the title of "Divina Commedia" appears for the first time; and the "Ghiuntina" of 1565. The value of some of these editions is increased by marginal notes in the handwriting of men such as Torquato Tasso, Baccio Valori and Giovanni Bertoli. Among the ever-multiplying later editions naturally only a selection of the most interesting or remarkable could be made, but the chronological order is always maintained, alike with the editions of the poem and with the commentaries and illustrations.

In addition to the splendid exhibition of manuscripts and printed editions of the works of the poet and his commentators there is also a most interesting collection, drawn from the archives of documents relating to the public and private life of Dante and of his family, and also of the contemporary Florentine life, from the victory of the Ghibellines at Montaperti to the passing of Arrigo VII, and the triumph of the Guelphs, which led to the definitive exile of the poet.

Here one may pore over the Libro di Montaperti, which followed the troops to camp and bears inscribed, among the names of the combatants, that of an uncle of the poet; may see written in the so-called "Libro del Chiodo" the writing which sentenced Dante to exile. Here, set forth in noble old vellum pages, whether loose sheets or passages in the great city volumes, we may follow Dante through his civic and domestic fortunes, and also the members of his family. Here, for instance, we have a deed in which the poet's ancestor, Cacciaguida, is witness to a contract dated April 28, 1131; next to this one where "Alighiero" and Piettenlito, sons of Cacciaguida, promise to cut a fig-tree of the rector of the Church of San Martino, December 9, 1159. Close by is a superb vellum page in small, clear writing in which "Tana di Alighiero," sister of Dante, purchases certain land through her brother Francesco, February 14, 1321. On October 10, 1342, is a document recording a peace "between the Alighieri and the Sacchetti" following upon an ancient vendetta. On December 22, 1297, Dante himself, together with his brother Francesco, incurs a debt of 480 florins, and on June 15, 1300, he is elected a prior of the city. And so it goes on—all the records of that old Florence of more than 600 years ago laid before us in the beautiful compact decorative writing of the old-time scribes.

Later on, after the outburst of revenge in which the Guelph party drove out the city's greatest son, left him for the rest of his days to eat the bread of others and find how steep their stairs, there becomes manifest the tardy repentance. They have begun to realize what manner of man it was whose birth was to shed such glory on their city. On December 31, 1373, is an entry of a payment of 50 florins to Giovanni Boccaccio for his readings of the "Divina Commedia" before the people; there are notes of the delivery of grain to "Gemma, widow of Dante Alighieri," of the revoking of all

edicts and restraints against the family.

The exhibition is, in short, a superb one, and finds a fit setting in that magnificent library of the Medici, built by Michael Angelo to receive the treasures of classical and humanistic culture in the city's golden age.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It promised to be an exciting day. We were really going to furnish the spare room, and then, in such time as was left, visit London churches. The boy was in high glee, for, in search of furniture, we were leaving the beaten tracks of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, and making for Holloway, where good solid furniture of 100 years old was said to be procur-



St. Saviour's Church, Southwark

able. It certainly was. We got all we wanted, down to an engaging double jug-and-basin set of Chinese Chippendale design, with fences and trees and birds of paradise, and a toilet glass upon a harp-shaped mahogany supports that might have come from the Honorable Mrs. Jameson's own bedroom in Cranford.

Then to the Bank, the starting point for all city churches; and here the real excitement came in. That there was such a thing as the City and South London Railway was a fact dimly known to us both, but its uniqueness, its amusing qualities, were hidden till we reached it. Given an engine, toy in size, and looking rather like a melon with two slices cut out, with the engineer appearing out of one of the holes; given a tube platform hardly raised above the level of the rails, and carriages and a tunnel a third of the size of the ordinary ones, and the joy of the boy is complete. At least he thought it was complete until we observed that the borough was two stations beyond the Bank, and Southwark Cathedral swam into our ken. It was only a case of sitting still, and there, as we thought, we were. Once at the station, however, matters were not quite so simple, especially as we were on the look-out for buns and milk, and a drab line of street met our view, in which clothing shops, cheap jewelers, and a good pull-up for carmen were prominent, but nothing that offered suitable provision for our needs. So we started, northeast, toward the river, as we hoped, but really, as it proved, southwest; for nothing in this world is so confusing to one's sense of direction as to emerge from an unknown station into an equally unknown road.

A friendly postman sets us right as to the cathedral, and his manner is encouraging enough for us to take him into confidence. Where could the boy eat buns and milk conveniently? Opposite the cathedral? Excellent, and off we go, refreshed at the very thought. The postman spoke the truth: there were our two destinations, face to face across the busy approach to London Bridge.

"Why do you call it St. Mary Overy, when the postman said it was the cathedral, and then St. Saviour's?" The boy learns with obvious satisfaction that the cathedral was the priory church of a great monastery, said to have been founded early in the eighth century by a ferryman's daughter with the title of St. Mary Overy, or St. Mary of the Ferry, which subsequently became a priory; that when the priory was destroyed at the Reformation the title of the church was changed to St. Saviour's, Southwark, and that in 1905 it was raised to the rank of a cathedral. Only choir and lady chapel are early thirteenth century, and the transepts early English, with fifteenth century alterations by Cardinal Beaufort, but the nave is modern, and the great flint-built tower, familiar to all visitors to the Tower and London Bridge, is sixteenth century.

Real interest begins with the dive down a flight of steps to the south transept door, for the building is upon the old lower level of London City, and to get to it involves descent from modern streets. Once inside the door, one's eyes travel across the nave to wonderful figure, that of the poet transposed into the armor of a knight, and long black robe with reddish girdle; nor did Chaucer run to the pet lion on which Gower's feet rest.

Americans should visit Southwark, and most of them do, for the sake of William Emerson, the sixteenth century ancestor of the author, and still more for the Harvard Chapel, restored and redecorated in 1907 in memory of the founder of the university, who was born in the parish in 1607, and baptized in the church.

The associations indeed are endless, for hard by was the Globe Theater, Beaumont, Fletcher, Peele, Edward Alleyn, Burbage, Massinger, Shakespeare—these are only the brightest stars in the dramatic constellations

associated with this historic ground: stained glass windows record the memory of many, while Shakespeare has a noble alabaster statue put up in 1912, with reliefs below showing the Southwark of his day. Other windows commemorate Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Bunyan, and Chaucer. One more great work of art remains, the effigy of Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester. He is a grand figure in his robes of black and white, this old divine to whom we owe the Authorized Version.

But time is passing, and we must go home. It is the lunch hour now, and many people are sitting about in the green precinct about the church. "O, do let's walk over London Bridge and look at the Tower," says the boy, and on the understanding that look at it is not to be equivalent to visit, we do. There is St. Paul's away to the west—St. Paul's, which to us is Easterlyness itself; and towers and steeples one behind another; and the Tower Bridge which, we agree, is much larger than the Pont de Bordeaux at Rouen, which also opens and shuts in

Watson, is known as the Crocodile Islands.

The aborigines of this northern district come within what is known as a "patrol" of the superintendent of the mission, acting as a protector of aborigines, and no word better describes the immensity of the task before the white men who are caring for and helping the primitive tribesmen, training a few of them as gardeners and others as sailors. By pack-horse and lugger the "patrol" is carried on and everywhere the natives greet the visitors, or strangers as it is often the case, with kindness. There are three dialects in use, the Iwadjil, the Mau and the Gunwinyer, but the Malay tongue is fairly well known, as those daring, adventurers of the Pacific have sailed to northern Australia in their praus for centuries in search of trepang, which may be roughly described as a kind of sea slug.

In his travels the Rev. Mr. Watson, who has been on furlough in Sydney, found herds of the small Timor ponies, wild cattle and thousands of the buffaloes which were released in the territory many years back. Deer, also introduced, are thriving wonderfully. Gray, black and white kangaroos abound. Even as a naturalist's haunt, this lonely mission patrol has much to commend it, and the country itself holds out great possibilities for successful agriculture.

London Shop Names

Truly pleasant and attractive are some of the names appearing in ever-increasing numbers over the shops in the heart of London city. Names that have a touch of candor and quaint simplicity that is alluring and at the same time informing, for they leave no doubt in the thoughts of the passer-by, even should he not first pause to glance at the attractively displayed wares in the windows. Here are a few of them: Sister Susie's Mending Depot, Anne's Larder, the Universal Aunts, the Merchant Adventurers, Betty's Buns, and Mary Anne's Curiosities. These titles, appearing amidst the more formal and conventional ones surrounding them, cause a smile of delight to those ready to take pleasure in small happenings and arouse a feeling of delightful expectancy.

How helpful Sister Susie would be over that favorite torn cloth which we would carry in to her after baffling attempts to put it in order. Who would not like to take a friend to Betty's to sample her homemade cakes and jam? Or to a quiet lunch in Anne's pleasant parlor, while Anne searched her larder for something to please her guests. The Universal Aunts inspire with confidence. Would they not with quiet capability undertake to help solve any difficulty, no matter how small? And the Merchants! The title bears a touch of the romance of travel and the wonder of things brought from far and foreign lands. What could they not tell us of these strange countries? Then, searching for some gift among the curiosities, Mary Anne has collected, one would surely find to bear away many a treasure that would give delight.

So one can seek with interest for more of these satisfying titles and the search will always reveal something new.

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FINDING WORK FOR
BRITISH VETERANS

Various Relief Schemes Are Taken Up, but Situation So Serious That Only Economic Readjustment Will Suffice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The unemployment problem in Great Britain is of increasing dimensions, and is causing considerable concern in government quarters. In fact, so great is this question that not only the government but the country generally is apprehensive, and is truly anxious to find means of settlement. To a great extent unemployment is one of the difficulties brought about by the war, and it is not surprising that the industrial outlook is grave, for it must be remembered that five years ago, when in producing this state of affairs, and it cannot be expected that things will find their level for some considerable time.

Mr. Lloyd George has vast and anxious questions to solve, and rightly or wrongly, he has assumed the position of final arbiter, and although many problems might be settled by the Cabinet Minister responsible, it has been shown again and again that when of more than usual gravity the Premier has been called in, and the nation heaves a sigh of relief.

Mr. Lloyd George is at the helm, however, and there is consequently no further cause for anxiety. From time to time, different ministers have spoken on the question of unemployment and many proposals have been put forward, and many palliatives have been offered. Dr. Addison's Housing Scheme was hailed as a great means of reducing unemployment.

Tunnel Scheme Abandoned

At one time it was proposed to continue the oft-talked-of tunnel under the English Channel which, it was proclaimed, would not only to a great extent settle the unemployment question, but would be the means of bringing France into even closer alliance with England. It was supported by distinguished Englishmen and distinguished Frenchmen and was acclaimed with enthusiasm by many people as a grand idea—one which would benefit mankind and go a long way toward solving the industrial trouble. Notwithstanding the interest shown, however, the scheme was abandoned, and many unemployed persons must have been dismayed. However, they felt that something would be done to make easier their burden.

Mr. Lloyd George in a memorable speech has declared that England would be a land for heroes to live in. This is remembered and quoted at every turn, for it must be recollected that a considerable number of the unemployed are former service men. Another suggestion put forward was the construction of great new roads for the exclusive use of motor traffic. Again the public supported the proposal, but this too was dropped, owing to lack of funds.

Relief Works Temporary

Various relief works were opened and employment of a temporary nature was meted out to some of the former service men. Large industrial firms were asked by the government to employ to their utmost capacity former service men, and the great English banking institutions supported the government's request by employing a number on their staff. This move on the part of the banks was to be commended for it meant in some instances diluting their staff and probably preventing permanent employees getting promotion.

In addition to this good work, many thousands of their own men who returned from the war had to be fitted in. During their absence their places had been taken by women and sometimes by men who, although able to take active part in the conflict came forward in their thousands so that eligible men might be released for sterner work. Many of these substitutes began to view their work as more than a makeshift, and there was considerable hardship when the time arrived for them to make way for those who returned.

The sudden cessation of munition-making caused thousands to be placed on the unemployed list, and although the government generally makes allowance for unemployed, involving, in fact, an expenditure of some millions a year in this work, this method of relief has not been found at all satisfactory.

The Trade Slump

Following this, matters were not improved by a great trade slump. Everywhere the same story is being told. Firms are cutting down their expenses, thus reducing staff. Drastic action of this kind recruits unemployment and even government departments are reluctantly using the pruning knife, thereby not improving matters.

It will be gathered therefore from the foregoing, that the problem calls for severe remedies, and Sir Robert Horne, a member of the government, declared recently that every one must

help to solve the unemployment problem, and the surest way to find work for those who desire it is the recovery of trade. This solution, however, it is feared will be a matter of time, although it is declared in some quarters that the outlook is certainly brighter today than it was a few months ago. The drastic cuts in wages have affected the situation in that certain of the unemployed are being reengaged at a lesser wage and are thereby making work for others.

The current difficulties are not peculiar to the United Kingdom, but are world-wide. England, however, is a happy position owing to her great colonial empire, and dominion representatives in London have lately declared that the countries they represent can absorb, and in some cases can rapidly absorb, many of Britain's surplus people. There is today considerable activity in the London emigration offices. Various schemes have been conceived, the object of which is to recruit Britons for employment overseas. For the first time perhaps in its history the matter is being seriously tackled not only by the Colonial Office but by the Imperial Government as well. They are working in close unison, thereby illustrating to the world the real value of the British Empire.

Stern Duty the Watchword

The time for flag-flying has passed, and stern duty and stern problems face the Empire statesmen of today. It is recognized that questions of emigration and employment are to some extent one and the same. Therefore they should be tackled as one. It is admitted frankly that in some of the colonies there is certain unemployment, but in these great lands the question would never be really serious. There is room, and more than room, for anyone who desires to make a new home, provided they have been approved. Former service men are not only given preference, but are treated handsomely for some little return for the service they rendered the Empire, and they are made to realize that they are sons of the Empire and have won for themselves this proud title.

The Commonwealth is giving much time to placing the right people on the land, and Percy Hunter, the Director of Migration, is doing yeoman service in this direction. His activities cover a very wide field, and his experience at this critical stage has been found of great value, not only to the Commonwealth, but the Home authorities as well, and when he returns from the Assembly of the League of Nations, it is felt he will encourage any movement in this direction and help with his valuable suggestions and support.

There are, therefore, many reasons why the unemployment problem at home may be faced with a certain amount of confidence, for big men have this work at heart and are putting in their best efforts to ameliorate the lot of their fellowmen by working bravely and silently for this great end.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT
IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By the payment of £1,000,000 to J. T. Lang, State Treasurer of New South Wales, the federal government has settled the long-standing dispute regarding the payments for the settling of returned soldiers on the land in this State. Further advances by the Commonwealth will be dependent upon the federal government's financial position.

New South Wales has claimed that the Commonwealth did not honor its obligations in connection with soldier settlement. On the other hand, the Commonwealth declares that not one certified account from the State remains unpaid. As a result of previous conferences between the Commonwealth authorities and the state ministry, New South Wales agreed to settle \$405 returned men on the land at a cost of £12,254,191. Of that number 5782 soldiers are said to have been settled up to the end of June this year, leaving 2623 men still to be settled. Up to June 30, the Commonwealth had advanced New South Wales £6,265,135 to which there will now be added the additional £1,000,000. It will be noted that until the full quota has been successfully established on the land the Commonwealth can defer its final loan.

Sir Joseph Cook, the federal treasurer, states that New South Wales is far behind Victoria in the number of soldiers actually settled on the land and is at the bottom of a list of the six states as far as the percentage of soldier settlers to population is concerned. He has made public the following table:

State	Popu- lation	Soldier Settlers	Per Cent
Western Australia	332,000	3,905	1.175
Tasmania	215,000	2,809	1.602
Victoria	1,531,000	7,845	.512
South Australia	495,000	2,345	.453
Queensland	757,000	2,413	.317
New South Wales	2,099,000	5,782	.275

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COMMONWEALTH TO
HAVE MORE SHIPS

Management of Australian Line Says a Four-Weekly Service Between Australia and Britain Will Be Soon Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Instead of being sold at a sacrifice, as so many of its critics have predicted, the Commonwealth line of steamers is being steadily added to and its management intends to inaugurate shortly a four-weekly service between the United Kingdom and Australia by way of the Suez Canal and Colombo, using the 15,500-ton steamers of the "Bay" class just built in Great Britain. The recent decision of the Conference lines of shipping as the privately-owned combination is called to penalize shippers sending cargo by the Commonwealth line is considered an important step forward.

"Of the Utmost Significance"

E. A. Eva, Australian manager for the Commonwealth line of steamers, declares that this recognition of the government line by the controllers of the great shipping interests in the United Kingdom is of the utmost significance. It indicates that the shipping magnates have realized at last that the Commonwealth's line has come to stay. In the past importers claimed that they could not support the Commonwealth line because they were afraid that the Conference steamers would refuse to carry cargo belonging to firms which had made use of the Commonwealth steamers. This policy of penalization came under the notice of the Imperial Shipping Committee. Lord Inchcape has decided that shippers who do not give all their support to the Conference lines will not be interfered with. Now that the main obstacle has been removed, there is every reason to expect, says Mr. Eva, that the Commonwealth line of steamers will in future receive a much larger share of the imports coming to Australia.

The federal government has decided to continue its shipbuilding program on commercial lines. The sum of £3,000,000 has been allotted but must not be exceeded. The government has heavy payments to meet in connection with the new "Bay" class of refrigerated vessels which have been launched in Britain and are now being fitted up. The board of control has re-organized the management of the shipbuilding works at Cockatoo Island in Sydney and has taken steps to insure efficiency.

Statements as to defects in the refrigerating chambers of the new "E" class steamers called for an official explanation. It is stated that all the available wharf space at the Williams-town dockyards, near Melbourne, is now occupied by partially completed steamers which are reported to be undergoing costly structural alterations. Apparently also some of the "E" class steamers do not comply in all respects with the federal government's own navigation act, and a certain amount of reconstruction has been found necessary.

Decision on Navigation Act

A decision of widespread interest has just been handed down by the full bench of the High Court of Australia in a unanimous judgment, as to the effect of the Commonwealth Navigation Act of 1919-20. The High Court has decided that the enactment and regulations of the act, to the extent to which they purport to prescribe rules of conduct in respect of ships engaged solely in the domestic trade of the Commonwealth, are beyond the powers of the Commonwealth government. The court held also that if all four classes of ships could not be brought under the provision of section 135 of the act, those provisions of the act should operate in respect of all ships to which they might apply.

The decision of the court has, therefore, a twofold application. In the first place it means that the Commonwealth has no power to bind by its act ships engaged simply in interstate trade and not in any way taking part in interstate and foreign trade. In other words the domestic shipping trade of an Australian state did not come within the ambit of an act controlling trade between the states or with other countries.

The second portion of the judgment arose from the claim by the State of Western Australia that if the portions of the act challenged by those ship-owners interested in purely domestic trade, were ultra vires, then the whole act was invalid and could not apply to the two ships owned by that State

which carried passengers and cargo between ports in other states and elsewhere. The court decided, however, that the act was good in respect of owners of ships trading beyond the boundaries of a state.

New Zealand Sets Example

The effect of that portion of the decision which frees interstate trading vessels from the act will be far-reaching, but some fine points will immediately arise. For instance, if an interstate vessel in Tasmania carries apples to Hobart for shipment on overseas and interstate vessels, is she engaged strictly in domestic commerce? If the decision had gone in favor of the act, a number of small companies would have had to face costly structural alterations and employ additional officers and seamen.

The effect of an experiment being tried by the New Zealand Shipping Company will be watched by Australians. Lads who wish to become officers in the mercantile marine of the sister dominion will be instructed first at the Pangbourne Nautical College, then drafted into the sailing ship St. George, and finally placed on the steamers Orari, Somerset, and Devon to complete his training under the care of special instructors. Each of the three steamers, which are ordinary trading vessels, will carry about 20 midshipmen in specially fitted up quarters. It is hoped by this comprehensive scheme to assure the company a steady supply of efficient young officers.

FRANCE GETS MANY
RHINE RIVER BOATS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In accordance with the Treaty, an American arbitrator, Mr. Walter Hynes, has come to decisions respecting the repatriation of the river boats of the Rhine. According to the terms of Art. 357, Germany was ordered to cede to France the tonnage necessary for her legitimate needs. Germany was likewise obliged to replace the losses of river boats sustained by the Allies.

France has had attributed to her 375,000 tons of Rhine barges and 35,000 horsepower of tug boats. Important installations in the ports of Rheinau, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Cologne, Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Rotterdam have also been attributed to France.

The Office National de la Navigation was asked by the Minister of Public Works to take over the fleet and the river establishments. It is this office which is for the present charged to use and run the boats and equipment until such time as the matériel can be delivered to French navigation companies. Thus no service has been stopped. The handing over has entailed no waste or interruption.

The Minister of Public Works, Yves Le Troquer, has just visited the Rhine to examine the boats and the machinery thus acquired by France, and is taking all the necessary measures to keep them working. At the same time he is studying various questions concerning the transport of the coal of the Ruhr by water to Strasbourg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam.

TURKS DEPOPULATING
CHRISTIAN VILLAGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The Turks being entirely left to their own resources following apparently unsurmountable difficulties, they had recourse to two expedients, either to make systematic massacres of the Christians in Anatolia, or prepare for a desperate and final battle. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, remaining faithful to his Turkish methods, is now systematically carrying on the destructive processes of deportation, looting and massacre. Numerous reports reaching the Armenian and Greek Patriarchates in Constantinople reveal the tremendous destructive work done by the Kemalists. To escape future responsibilities, Mustafa Kemal has organized various lawless bands to strike the Christians. On his way to Marsovan, one bandit named Osman Agha massacred every Armenian and Greek living in the small towns of Chakhal, Kavak and Hava. At Marsovan he started his work by first putting very heavy taxes upon the Christians and then massacred them.

Before the great war 15,000 Armenians were living in the town of Marsovan, all of whom were deported and massacred; only some 1500, mostly women and children, had survived and still were living there under constant fear and persecution. The Greeks numbered some 2000. All these have been wiped out.

The second portion of the judgment arose from the claim by the State of Western Australia that if the portions of the act challenged by those ship-owners interested in purely domestic trade, were ultra vires, then the whole act was invalid and could not apply to the two ships owned by that State

WARFARE ENTERS
ON A NEW PHASE

Sir Edward Thorpe Says Steps Should Be Taken to Arrest Agencies Which Seek to Perpetuate Deplorable Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The British Association for the Advancement of (Natural) Science has recently completed its annual meetings, which this year were held in Edinburgh. With a membership of 2768, which has only been exceeded eight times during the 90 years of the association's existence, and with a list of subjects in which great interest is being taken at the present time, the Edinburgh meeting will be recorded as one of the most striking in the history of the association.

In the absence of Sir Edward Thorpe, the president of the association, Professor Herdman, last year's president, presided at the inaugural meeting. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that at last year's meeting at Cardiff it had been proposed that a new world-wide exploration of the ocean should be undertaken by the imperial government. The committee that had been appointed to prepare a statement had, however, come to the conclusion that this was not a favorable time to carry out such a scheme, and it was thought better to postpone the matter for the present. Meanwhile the interval had been usefully employed in making plans, and details of the scheme had been put before the government.

The presidential address was read by Sir Alfred Ewing, one of the vice-presidents of the association and principal of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Edward Thorpe referred to the fact that the British Association owed its origin and, in a great measure, its specific aims and functions to the zeal for the interests of (natural) science of Scotsmen. Its virtual founder was Sir David Brewster; its scope and character were defined by Mr. Forbes.

Change of Method in Warfare

In dealing with the use of poison gas in warfare, Sir Edward said: "The great war differed from all previous internecine struggles in the extent to which organized science was invoked and systematically applied in its prosecution. In its later phases, indeed, success became largely a question as to which of the great contending parties could most rapidly and most effectively bring its resources to their aid. The military class in every country is probably the most conservative of all the professions and the slowest to depart from tradition. But when nations are at grips, and they realize that their very existence is threatened, every agency that may tend to cripple the adversary is apt to be resorted to—no matter how far it parts from the customs and conventions of war. This is more certain to be the case if the struggle is protracted.

"Warfare, it would seem, has now definitely entered upon a new phase. The horrors which the Hague convention saw were imminent, and from which they strove to protect humanity, are now, apparently, by the example and initiative of Germany, to become part of the established procedure of war. Civilization protests against a step so retrograde. Surely comity among nations should be adequate to arrest it. If the League of Nations is vested with any real power, it should be possible for it to devise the means and to insure their successful application. The failure of the Hague convention is no sufficient reason for despair. The moral sense of the civilized world is not so dulled but that, if roused, it can make its influence prevail. And steps should be taken without delay to make that influence supreme, and all the more so that there are agencies at work which would seek to perpetuate such methods as a recognized procedure of war.

Employment of Gases

"Mustard gas" must be a comparatively innocuous product as lethal substances go; it certainly was not intended to be such by our enemies, nor, presumably, were the Allies any



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more considerate when they retaliated with it. Its effects, indeed, were sufficiently terrible to destroy the German morale. The knowledge that the Allies were preparing to employ it to an almost boundless extent was one of the factors that determined our enemies to sue for the armistice. But if poisonous chemicals are henceforth to be regarded as a regular means of offense in warfare, it is at all likely that their use will be confined to 'mustard gas,' or indeed to any other of the various substances which were employed up to the date of the armistice? To one who, after the peace, inquired in Germany concerning the German methods of making 'mustard gas,' the reply was: 'Why are you worrying about this when you know perfectly well that this is not the gas we shall use in the next war?'

"This association, I trust, will set its face against the continued degradation of science in thus augmenting the horrors of war. It could have no loftier task than to use its great influence in arresting a course which is the very negation of civilization."

Prof. C. S. Sherrington of Oxford University, now president of the Royal Society, was unanimously elected by the general committee as president for the next meeting of the association, to take place at Hull in 1922. A deputa- tion headed by the Lord Mayor invited the association to Liverpool for 1923, the invitation being cordially accepted, and a proposal has been made that the association should meet in Canada in 1924, but no definite decision was reached with regard to this visit.

Wide Range of Topics Discussed

Many and varied are the subjects dealt with by the British Association, not all of them of the dry-as-dust type usually connected with scientific lectures. The questions dealt with included the fertilization of crops, wages and the cost of living, vocational training of children, the development of water power, currency deflation, and the sense of humor in school children, as well as such purely scientific subjects as the Einstein Theory of Relativity, and so forth.

At the concluding general meeting, Sir Edward Thorpe was warmly welcomed on his first appearance as president, and he expressed his thanks for the hospitality the city of Edinburgh had accorded to the members of the association. It was the fifth occasion on which the association had met at Edinburgh. Those who had paid attention to the proceedings during the week, he said, must be conscious that physical science was on the verge of a new epoch. He ventured to think that this meeting would mark an epoch in the development of their field. They were on the verge of great things; there could be no doubt whatever that (natural) science was now at the parting of the ways, and that in the immediate future its foundations would undergo very extensive development.

Sir Alfred Ewing, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in acknowledging the resolution of thanks said he hoped the members would go away realizing more fully than before that Edinburgh was a center of scientific research. "When the association next visited Edinburgh," he said, "and again tackled, probably with new data, the problem of the age of the earth, if the discussion proved as interesting as the discussion yesterday, it would be necessary to resort not to a university class room, but to the United Free Church Assembly Hall, which would be a proper place for a discussion of the age of the earth."

FLYING FIELD ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California.—Permanent abandonment of Ream field at Imperial Beach here, during the war one of the greatest aerial acrobatic flying fields, and since the war used merely as a storage depot, has been announced by the officials at Rockwell field. Ten large steel hangars erected at Ream field are now being torn down and moved to Rockwell field, where several of them will be reassembled.

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR
THE TZECH CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The work accomplished for the children of Tzecho-Slovakia by the American Relief Administration and the Child Relief Society since the year 1919 is too well known to need repeating. It is difficult to imagine what would have been the lot of thousands of children had it not been for the magnanimous efforts of the American organization associated with the name of Herbert Hoover.

From 1919 to the spring of 1920, more than 500,000 Tzecho-Slovak children were fed at the expense of America. The spring program of 1920 provided for the feeding of 400,000, the portions given to each child being at the same time increased, while the Tzecho-Slovak Government contributed handsomely to the financing of the undertaking. Under the autumn program of 1920, upward of 100,000 children were fed in the spring of 1921, when, as a result of the Hoover subvention from America, the number of children receiving their daily portions was raised to 175,000. For the six months from August 30, when the autumn, 1920, program formally ended, the Tzecho-Slovak Child Relief organization, thanks to further help from the Hoover fund and to the cooperation of the Tzecho-Slovak Government, will be able to feed 50,000 children daily.

Conditions are, of course, everywhere improving throughout the republic, and it is designed to establish "kitchens" only in the larger towns (those with over 10,000 inhabitants) and only in those places where the reports show that children are still underfed. The work, so magnanimously undertaken and so successfully carried on for two years by the Americans with ever-increasing cooperation on the part of the people and the authorities of Tzecho-Slovakia, will now devolve upon the latter to a still larger extent, and will become the basis for a permanent system of child welfare for this republic. In these circumstances, it is gratifying to record a further munificent American gift of 100,000 worth of foodstuffs for the Autumn program just commencing.

LAWYERS MAY SOON
FORM BAR IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—There seems every possibility of the formation of an Indian bar before long. The advocate class in India is divided between barristers, who have a superior status in the high court and who have been called to the bar in England, and vakils, who, very often just as practiced, have only carried through their legal education in India.

The point has arisen during the sessions of the committee examining into the welfare of the Indian students resident in the United Kingdom. Of the 2000 whose affairs are continually under the notice of the India office, 560 are engaged in keeping their terms at the Inns of Court. The creation of an Indian bar would therefore relieve the situation sensibly, and do away with the present anomaly between those who have studied law in London and those who have not.



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QUESTION OF SPAIN'S FINANCE IS URGENT

Due to Lack of Continuity in Financial Policy, Many Ordinary and Extraordinary Subjects Press for Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Questions of high finance are intimately concerned with the reopening of the Cortes, about the date of which there is some uncertainty. Doubts and hesitations exist concerning the trend of debates upon Morocco affairs. At the same time it is quite necessary for Francisco Cambó, the Finance Minister, to press along with various important matters, some of which concern the finances of the country in a general way, while others have special reference to the campaign in North Africa which has suddenly plunged the country into an expenditure wholly unanticipated and which at the moment it is hardly in a position to grapple with.

It is announced that the budget will be taken in hand immediately Parliament opens. The Finance Minister has also issued a statement in which he intimates that the very much discussed question of the prolongation of the grant of subsidies to the Banco de España—the existing grant expiring at the end of this year—will not be made by royal decree, the fear of which has been hinted at in some quarters, but that a bill upon the subject will be introduced in due course in the Cortes.

Anxiety Shown

Questions of finance were naturally never more anxious in Spain than at this moment when so many ordinary and extraordinary financial subjects are pressing for immediate attention. The anxiety upon the subject is reflected in the persistent leading articles and the casual murmurings of the daily press. One overwhelming difficulty of the situation, gravely prejudicial to all national interests, one that has been appreciated before but never so much as now, is the entire lack of continuity in Spanish financial policy as the result of the very frequent changes of ministries. At this moment the situation is very much prejudiced by the possibility—a probability as it is set in various well-informed quarters—of the early fall of the present Maura Government, after Parliament is reopened, when difficulties from the Liberal Left and from military interests are apprehended. Mr. Cambó, it is recognized, is devoting himself seriously, thoroughly, and with the necessary imagination to an intensely difficult task at the Finance Ministry, but it is suggested that he can do neither justice to himself nor to the situation when the same doubts hang upon him as upon his predecessors.

Already in various quarters there are demands that some formula should be investigated for stabilizing those ministries in which continuity of policy and action is overwhelmingly essential. It has been done to a very large extent in the case of the Foreign Ministry, in which changes have not generally been made in recent times when there has been no swing over from Liberal to Conservative Government, or the other way about; but in the case of all other ministries a change in the premiership, without involving any great change in the political complexion of the Cabinet, has been enough to call for a general substitution of persons. There might be something to be said for fixing upon Mr. Cambó as Finance Minister for a period or until dissatisfaction with his policy is manifested, because (1) changes of government are quite likely to occur with some frequency in the near future and (2) Mr. Cambó has a certain advantage in being more or less neutral to the ordinary parties, being a Catalonian Regionalist.

Too Short Office Terms

A well-known authority on economic and finance, Mr. Caamaño, has adduced some remarkable facts in this connection, and his tabulation has made a considerable impression. Having observed that finance ministers in Spain rarely occupy their offices long enough to make themselves acquainted with the state of things, and having asked how in such circumstances they are going to take any initiatives or accomplish any remedies, he points out that from the beginning of the European war up to the present time, with the single exception of Mr. Alba, who was at the Finance Ministry a year, a month and 13 days, no occupant of the office had lasted a year.

Mr. Urralés was Finance Minister for two months and 16 days; Mr. Villanueva, two months and four days; Mr. Bugallal (1917) four months and 14 days; Mr. Ventosa, three months and two days; the Count de Caralt, 20 days; Mr. Gonzalez Besada, seven months and 18 days; Mr. Alba (1918) 26 days; Mr. Calbeton, two months and two days; the Marquess de Cortina, two months and 15 days; Mr. La Cierva, three months and six days; Mr. Bugallal (1919 to 1920) nine months and 16 days; Mr. Dominguez Pascual, seven months and 23 days; Mr. Arguella, five months and 21 days; Mr. Ordonez, one month and six days; and the Marquess de Cortina, seven days. "We shall see," Mr. Caamaño says, "how long Mr. Cambó will last!"

The period of most frequent change seemed to begin in April, 1917, when the system of the old traditional alternating parties, against which a strong attack was being made, seemed to be giving way. From April, 1917, to September, 1921, a period of 53 months,

there were no fewer than 15 finance ministers! These were, in order, Alba, Bugallal, Ventosa, Caralt, Besada, Alba (second time), Calbeton, Marquess de Cortina, La Cierva, Bugallal (second time), Dominguez Pascual, Arguella, Ordonez, Marquess de Cortina (second time) and Cambó. It appears from this that the finance ministers had an average period of office of three months and a half. The advocates of a return to the old traditional monarchical parties, which is still favored by the official conservatives, naturally make a great point of such statistics as these, declaring that in the cabinets of the old system there was not only stability but specialization.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS NEW SHIPPING PLAN

Appointment of a New Imperial Board Is Urged to Facilitate Inter-Commonwealth Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Appointed in June, 1920, as the result of a resolution of the Imperial War Conference, the Imperial Shipping Committee has issued its report. The committee was under the chairmanship of Sir H. J. Mackinder, and its membership included Sir Frederick G. A. Butler, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, representing the Board of Trade; representatives of the dominions and of India; and members appointed for their experience in shipping and commerce.

The dual function of this committee under the terms of reference was to inquire and report on complaints with regard to facilities and conditions in the inter-imperial shipping trade, and to survey and make recommendations for the coordination and improvement of the facilities for maritime transport with the Empire. Under the first of these functions the committee investigated a great variety of matters, and reported in February their opinion that there was need of a permanent central organization to secure uniformity of practice in shipping matters through the Empire. The present report deals mainly with the second function of the committee.

Diversity of Functions

Through witnesses and questionnaires addressed to shipping companies and harbor authorities the committee has collected considerable information on which to base a survey of the transport facilities of the Empire, and now recommends that an Imperial shipping board should be appointed to take over the functions they have temporarily exercised. It concludes that such a division would not only be useful but is indeed necessary, and that its purposes should be to perform such duties as may be entrusted to it under laws in regard to inter-imperial shipping, applicable to the whole or to important parts of the Empire; to inquire into complaints in regard to ocean freights, and conditions in inter-imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the governments of the Empire; to exercise conciliation between the interests concerned in inter-imperial shipping and to promote coordination in regard to harbors and other facilities necessary for inter-imperial shipping.

The diversity of these functions raises the question as to whether one board could adequately cover the ground, and the committee is of the opinion that the subjects are so closely related and interconnected in the general promotion of the mutual strength and prosperity of the nations within the Empire that they pronounce definitely in favor of a single such organization.

Royal Charter Proposed

It has been made clear, however, that the setting up of another government department is not contemplated. With the exception of the chairman, the services of the proposed board should be voluntary, and with a small secretariat the expenditure involved need not amount to more than a few thousand pounds annually, to be met by agreed contributions from each part of the Empire represented on the board.

With regard to the constitution of the board, the committee is of opinion that the present temporary constitution works well, but recommends that in addition to the representatives of the dominions there should be six members, three of whom should be chosen for their experience in shipping and three for their experience in commerce, appointed for a period of three years in each case.

The committee finally proposes that the appointment of the proposed board should be incorporated in a royal charter defining its constitution and functions. The report is addressed to Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland.

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LEAGUE FINDS VILNA A HARD PROBLEM

Both Polish and Lithuanian Delegates Are Adamant and Are Laying Decision of Council Before Their Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Second Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has been up against a very difficult question in dealing with the dispute between Poland and Lithuania with regard to Vilna. The question certainly provided the League with an opportunity of showing its powers of settling a dispute between two nations. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have only just been admitted to membership of the League of Nations, and the Lithuanian delegate, Mr. Milosz, made his first appearance in the Assembly in connection with this long-standing dispute.

Mr. Hymans (Belgium) has certainly earned the gratitude of the Assembly, and this was expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted recognizing the skill and patience he had displayed in the cause of peace. The resolution, while thanking the Council for its action and assuring it of the full support of the Assembly, also appealed to the wisdom and common memories of the past of the people of Poland and Lithuania and called upon them to reach an agreement which is as necessary for them as for the peace of the world.

Looking Backward

An account of the dispute between the two countries was given to the Assembly by Mr. Hymans at the request of the Council of the League of Nations. It seems that in September, 1920, the Council of the League was called in to intervene in a dispute between Poland and Lithuania by the Polish Government. Lithuanian troops having crossed into territory which was recognized by the Supreme Council as Polish territory. The Council sent a military mission to the disputed territory and a convention was signed on October 7, establishing a line of demarcation between the two armies.

When the Council met in Brussels, in October, 1920, however, the position had entirely changed. In 1918, the Bolsheviks seized Vilna, and the Lithuanian Government was forced to retreat to Kovno. In May, 1919, the Poles drove the Bolsheviks from Vilna. Meanwhile the Bolsheviks and Lithuanians had signed the Treaty of Moscow, under which the sovereignty of Vilna was accorded to Lithuania. The Lithuanian Government returned to Vilna, and remained there until October 9, 1920, when General Zeligowski marched upon Vilna with Polish troops and occupied the city.

Action Approved

The Polish Government disowned General Zeligowski, but at the same time pointed out that the Polish nation regarded the action as legitimate. It was at first decided to consult the people of the disputed territories, but subsequently this idea was abandoned. The Council, therefore, in February, 1921, proposed that the two parties should negotiate directly under the presidency of one of its members. Mr. Hymans was appointed to conduct the negotiations and he drafted a scheme as a basis for discussion, which was adopted by the Lithuanian Delegation on May 27. The Polish Delegation, however, demanded that representatives of the interested population should be allowed to participate in the negotiations, a request which Mr. Hymans deemed inadmissible.

At a meeting of the Council in Geneva, in June, 1921, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution approving the draft scheme, and it was understood that representatives of the interested population might be heard during these negotiations, and that the final agreement would be submitted to the Diet to be constituted at Vilna. The Polish Government definitely accepted the resolution of June 28, but the Lithuanian Government refused categorically to accept the draft scheme as a basis and demanded a return to the convention of Suwalki. Further meetings took place between Mr. Hymans and the two parties in Geneva, when he presented them with a further draft scheme which was in all essential respects identical with the draft scheme originally presented, and requested that they should intimate their acceptance or rejection of this scheme by September 12. The Council had passed a resolution expressing the view that there was no essential difference between the earlier and later versions of the draft scheme and unanimously recommended it in its latest form.

A Strong Appeal

Mr. Hymans made a strong appeal to the two nations to make some sacrifices in the cause of peace. "We have seen with sympathy," he said, "the birth of the new Lithuania; but with what hopes and enthusiasm and with what joy have we beheld, in war and amid the smoke of the battlefield, the rebirth of heroic Poland. This was

one of the greatest aspirations, one of the finest dreams of the war. Therefore today we, the friend of Poland and Lithuania, possess the right to ask them from this rostrum which, as Mr. Viviani so eloquently said last year, has been set up so that from it the voice of the public opinion of the world may be heard, to make certain sacrifices. . . . It is in the name of this universal Assembly, which is here to strive toward that peace which has so far eluded us and to endeavor to clothe with reality that peace which we have proclaimed on paper, but which has not yet been given definite existence, that we ask them here most solemnly to make a supreme gesture toward peace; consent and conciliation."

Various members also spoke, appealing to Poland and Lithuania to make sacrifices in the interests of peace. Mr. Milosz (Lithuania) stated that Lithuania was willing to make sacrifices in the cause of peace, but no result could be expected unless Zeligowski was immediately withdrawn from Vilna. Mr. Askenazy (Poland) spoke at some length, claiming that the Lithuanians form only a small portion of the population of Vilna and district, and again proposing that the people of Vilna should have an opportunity for the free expression of their opinion as regards their destiny, when General Zeligowski would not hesitate to withdraw immediately.

Both Polish and Lithuanian delegates, however, at the time of writing, remain adamant, and they are laying the decision of the Council before their respective governments.

MID-SCOTLAND CANAL PLAN IS PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—It is felt in commercial circles in Scotland that as a result of a letter received from the British Admiralty Office some real progress has been made toward the fulfillment of the long contemplated scheme to have a Mid-Scotland ship canal, one connecting the east coast with the west coast.

At a meeting held in Glasgow, it was stated that the Admiralty letter was to the effect that the strategic advantages of such a canal would be: (a) A navigable waterway between the east and west coasts of the United Kingdom, facilitating naval concentration in the North Sea or Atlantic, without having to pass either through the Straits of Dover or round the north of Scotland; (b) A means whereby ships damaged in the North Sea could speedily be passed by a safe route to western repairing yards and vice versa; and (c) A safe alternative route in time of war for merchant ships to and from ports on the east coast.

The Admiralty also stated that, although the Loch Lomond route had, from a naval aspect, many advantages over the direct route, they realized that the latter was the only route which could possibly be a commercial success. Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting with the Admiralty's summary of the strategic advantages and commercial possibilities of the direct route. Plans were submitted giving the line and geology of the direct route and the British Association had the geological, engineering and general aspects of the route down for discussion at one of its meetings.

NAMING JUDICIARY IN NORTHEAST IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The new High Court of Justice for Northeast Ireland was set up on October 1, but the courts will not sit until the beginning of Michaelmas term today, when the Lord Chief Justice will formally open them. Meanwhile a vacation judge will dispose of urgent cases. The Supreme Court will consist of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The judiciary of the former will be the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland (Denis Henry) and two puisne judges, who are likely to be Justice Andrews and D. M. Wilson, recorder of Belfast. The judicial commissioner of the land commission will also act in this court in relation to land purchase. The Court of Appeal will consist of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who will preside, and two Lords Justices of Appeal, who are likely to be Mr. Justice Moore and T. W. Brown, the Irish Attorney-General.

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POLAND PRIOR TO MINISTRY'S FALL

Vincent Witos, the Premier, Declared He Was Willing to Stand or Fall With the Efficiency of His Administration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland—The abundant harvest of corn this year has not resulted in the much-desired and long-expected reduction in prices. The price of corn expressed in dollars shows that in August it was three times cheaper than in the months before the harvest, but as the Polish mark during the last few months has greatly depreciated, the home consumer does not experience any relief, reckoned in Polish marks, no lowering of prices has taken place. The fall in the currency has produced a fresh increase in prices, and, of course, this has fostered great dissatisfaction among the workers, which manifests itself by means of strikes.

The railway strike had practically come to an end when Warsaw was deprived of water, gas and tramways. The military took possession of the waterworks and a small amount of water was supplied once a day to a town of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. At the meeting of the Finance and Budget Commission serious charges were brought against the government, and a vote of want of confidence was proposed, which, however, failed to pass by a small majority.

The Prime Minister, Vincent Witos, in his speech, expressed his willingness to resign and to help in the construction of a government possessing a real majority and strength. He said, among other things: "You maintain that in Poland the state authority is needed. Why then do you not overthrow the government instead of disrespecting it? Those who feel they are suitable to govern ought to use all means to remove the present government. If they do not do this, they show by this very fact that they are too weak and incapable. Neither the opposition from the Right nor the Left have done this till now; they have only tried to bring matters to a position in which those who direct the helm of state can do nothing and have no authority."

Consideration of Labor Troubles

"Let us take the last strike. It is well known that in the former Prussian partition, strikes were led by elements in foreign pay. It is known that Communists agitated very strongly there, and the Bolsheviks worked most energetically. Only a few days ago the Communist Executive Department of the Soviets in Moscow determined to carry on the struggle with Poland by all possible means with the exception of an armed outbreak. The results are evident, for a day or two later, on the appointed date, the strike broke out and we know by whose hands it was directed."

As regards the army, although it is not my purpose to speak on this matter, I must say a few words regarding the demobilization. If I have spoken of the dangers threatening Poland it was because in connection therewith I want to emphasize that the Council of Ministers has for justification, but a great reduction has already been made; it is a fact also that latterly the largest possible influx from Russia has taken place, that from these elements have arrived which formerly were forced to emigrate—officials, judges, Russian officers, students, elements generally revolutionary and excessively unruly."

Conditions on Frontier

"I myself have been at the frontier and have convinced myself that the frontier line has not been sufficiently guarded. New formations have now been sent to strengthen the frontier line; measures have been taken in the direction of a stricter defense, but in any case we have suffered much harm. Revolutionary acts have greatly increased of late, and systematic forest burning has been proved, which has caused enormous losses. The figures are not yet fixed, but the destruction

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of hundreds of thousands of acres must be reckoned with. This is carried out in an organized manner, systematically, and simultaneously with communistic strike action.

"Therefore, at the present moment when you have to consider these matters, when they are examined or at least should be examined, the time has come to draw those practical conclusions of which I spoke at first—the withdrawal of a government which has done so much harm; and it may be hoped this would also bring about an improvement of the budget."

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION'S AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The World Brotherhood Federation aims at realizing the idea of brotherhood in private, social, business and international life. It desires to see cultivated the ideals of Christianity which can unite mankind, irrespective of differences of religious persuasion. Among its members are many of the foremost statesmen, politicians and leaders of public life in England, America and other lands.

The first congress of the federation took place in London in 1919; the second at Washington in 1920; the third congress was recently held at Prague. William Ward, the president and author of several works on social subjects was present and brought a letter to be read at the congress from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, who had intended to visit Prague for the purpose of being present. Among the 40 special delegates representing so many different lands and races, were Arthur Henderson, secretary to the British Labor Party, Mr. Wilkins, a former Mayor of Derby and specialist in economics, Hodson Smith and Professor Heber of Christiana University. The inaugural session was held at the Obecní Dun (the city's palace of festivities), the subject of debate being "World brotherhood from the standpoint of the different nations and races." On the evening of the second day at 7 o'clock, a mass meeting took place at the Old City Square. On the third evening, the closing session of the congress took place in the Smetana Hall.

President Masaryk, in bidding the congress guests a hearty welcome, said he was delighted that the congress should take place in the capital of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, for to the people of this country, the idea of world brotherhood was not new. Bohemia's great movement for religious freedom culminated in the idea of humanity and brotherhood. The pioneers in the nation's awakening based their efforts on the ideal of humanity and carried on the struggle for the renewal of their independence. The opening sentences of the Tzecho-Slovak constitutional charter express the same thought as a program for the future. The sympathetic recognition of every personality, whether of the individual or of the nation or State, and an effort to achieve a fraternal organization of the whole world should be the aim of the individual as well as every nation. "The World Brotherhood," continued the president, "has in my opinion contributed toward the dissension and the strengthening of this thought and will continue to do so in the future. The great states of Europe and America will do an incalculable service to humanity, if they use their powers to promote brotherhood among the nations. The small states and small nations will then join all the more readily, for peace and justice one to another will be the surest guarantee of their existence."

Speaking of stores, and of drapery sections in particular—

Many merchants come here just to see the draperies; and much praise is usually bestowed.

And sometimes they appear to wonder why all stores can not have the same beautiful fabrics.

They can.

But first of all, they must have an understanding, an appreciation, a love that sees farther than the day's reckoning in dollars and cents.

This understanding is second only to a higher understanding—

Which many in this world are seeking and finding.

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PROVINCIAL UNITY SOUGHT IN CHINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Full power has been given by the Central Government to General Wu Pei-fu to pacify the two provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, and to enter into negotiations with the surrounding provinces with a view to the proposal of any scheme which will lead to national unification. General Wu has never broken even with the most outspoken adherents of the Canton Government, and it is still within the range of possibility that he may be able to carry through his scheme for the calling of a national convention.

Recent developments indicate that the only way in which such a national convention can be called in future will be through the cooperation of the various provinces in which self-government has already been established. Instead of the Central Government providing a constitution for the government of the provinces, it now seems that the reverse process will be adopted, and that through the cooperation of the provinces a national constitution will be agreed upon for the control of the Central Government.

Speaking generally, the division between the old and new in China is centered around the source from which the constitution must emanate. The more conservative school tends to the traditional theory that it is the duty of the government to provide a constitution for the people under which they may become prosperous and strong. A new progressive school proclaims loudly that they want no government-made constitution, and that this document must come from the people as a mandate to the present or any future government.

This is only in reality a war of words, for, while the people, through their representatives, are seeking to draft a suitable constitution for the country, government must be carried on unless widespread disorder is to prevail. Only through cooperation of the existing de facto government with such representatives as may emerge from the ranks of the people, can the question of a permanent constitution be finally solved.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—West Sydney, a Labor stronghold, has chosen W. H. Lambert, until recently the Lord Mayor of Sydney and the Australian Labor Party candidate, to fill the vacancy left by T. J. Ryan. Mr. Lambert's majority over Mr. Henry, the Nationalist candidate, was about 2600 votes. Mr. W. M. Hughes, when Labor candidate for West Sydney, had a majority of 10,587; Mr. C. Wallace, his successor, had a majority of 6275; and Mr. Ryan a majority of 3748. Only about 45 per cent of the electors recorded their votes on the present occasion.

Speaking of stores, and of drapery sections in particular—

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MINERS OUTLINE SETTLEMENT PLAN

United Mine Workers Counsel Also Charges Control of Mingo Fields by J. P. Morgan and the Steel Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges against the operators of the West Virginia mine fields, as being manipulated and controlled by the banking house of J. P. Morgan and the Steel Trust were made by the United Mine Workers yesterday morning upon the resumption of its investigation into the recent labor troubles in the Mingo district. This was the first session of the committee since its trip to the field some weeks ago, and was one of the preliminary meetings at which both operators and miners are presenting formal statements before additional witnesses are summoned by the committee in the course of its regular hearings. It was "first go" for the miners, who were represented by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the same organization.

A settlement plan was outlined by Mr. Murray, which it was claimed would put an end to 26 years of industrial warfare. This plan involved the services of the investigating committee in securing an agreement by the operators and miners "which would safeguard properly what are termed the fundamental rights of both miners and operators and provide a just and reasonable basis for working relations and conditions," and of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in administering the provisions of the agreement.

Safeguards Are Enumerated

The safeguards which he said were essential to regularity of production and to peace were enumerated by Mr. Murray as follows:

1. The guarantee of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of movement.
2. The right of all workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
3. The protection of mine workers against discrimination because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor or other organization.
4. The protection of unorganized workers against intimidation or coercion by members of the United Mine Workers of America or any other labor organization.
5. The assurance that democratic institutions will not be subordinated to industrial control by the practice of the coal operators in paying and controlling deputy sheriffs and constables, or by employing private guards instead of using the services of disinterested and conscientious public officers.
6. The assurance to those mine workers who were originally barred from employment because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America that they will be restored to their former occupations or to ones equally as good.

Miners Pledged to Sign
Mr. Murray pledged the miners to sign such an agreement and to abide faithfully by its terms, and he cited as precedents for this method of dealing with the West Virginia controversy, the action of President Roosevelt in dealing with the anthracite coal controversy in 1902 and the procedure of the federal authorities in settling labor difficulties in the packing industry in 1917.

In a detailed review and discussion of the West Virginia industrial war, Mr. Murray attributed the trouble primarily to the influence of the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied interests, which control a large part of the coal lands in the independent field. He pointed to the agreements between miners and operators in other fields as evidence of the beneficial effects of the mine workers' organization, declared that the union does not favor the expropriation of private property, asserted that unionization does not decrease output, denounced as absurd the charge that the West Virginia miners and outside operators were in collusion, and argued that the 1920 award and decision of the Bituminous Coal Commission were binding upon West Virginia independents as well as upon operators throughout the rest of the country.

Morgan and Gary Censured
The committee were told that the troubles in the Mingo region were traceable to the closed, non-union policy of the United States Steel Corporation and affiliated interests alleged to control the larger part of the unorganized fields of West Virginia. Mr. Walsh charged that the "campaign of conspiracy and violence" carried on by the operators was financed by the banking house of J. P. Morgan "for the purpose of offsetting the gains made by Labor during the war," and that he was prepared to submit proof of his contentions. His charges were branded as "absolutely untrue" by Zachary Vinson, counsel for the operators.

Judge Elbert H. Gary also came in for censure of the miners' representatives as having instituted the nation-wide "open shop" movement in order to weaken the position of Labor.

CALIFORNIA GOODS TO BE EXHIBITED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The California Industries Exposition, which is to be held in the Civic Auditorium

here from November 19 to December 10, has closed contracts with 200 California manufacturers for exhibit space at a total rental of \$37,000. Expenses of the exposition are estimated at approximately \$33,000, and it is now apparent that exhibitors will take space covering more than that sum, insuring the financial success of the exposition.

The idea of the three week's exhibit, which originated with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and is being carried out under direction of the Central Bureau of San Francisco Organizations, is a gathering of exhibits of California manufacture exclusively, and no individuals, firms, or corporations whose factories or places of business are outside this State will be allowed to exhibit. The object of the exhibition is to educate Californians in their own State's manufactures, and, beyond this, to present to agents of importing firms in all countries of the Pacific Ocean, a concrete idea of the manufactured products they may be able to obtain in California.

A committee of prominent business men of San Francisco is in charge of the exposition, which is the largest in point of number of exhibits, and most comprehensive in number and scope of industries, of any ever attempted in the west. The various foreign consuls, and any other visiting officials or agents of foreign governments, will be the guests of the exposition management.

COLLEGE COURSES FREE FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—That no public school teacher in Rhode Island for lack of monetary means may be deprived of an advanced education, Brown University has announced that it will give teachers in the public schools advanced courses free of tuition or other expense. The offer is exclusive of the scholarships provided by the State's annual appropriation of \$50,000. Any teacher with the necessary qualifications may take the advanced courses at the university.

The offer was made by William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown, to the public through Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of education. Dr. Faunce, in his letter, states that the ambition of these teachers is not alone for their own personal improvement. "This ambition, if realized, means the strengthening of the educational resources of Rhode Island, the dignifying of the teaching profession and the improvement of the quality of the instruction given in our public schools—all to the betterment of our State." Commissioner Ranger characterizes the action by the university as "a notable advance in our provisions for the education and professional improvement of teachers, especially in elementary schools." About 1800 teachers with normal school training and three years' experience are qualified to take advantage of the university's offer.

INDUSTRIAL ISSUES BEFORE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Questions closely related to both the internal and external operation of industry, covering a range of topics including employment relations, unemployment, service work, reduction in costs and increased production, transportation, taxation, finance, credit and foreign exchange, will be discussed by men of national prominence at the sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copple Plaza and Westminster hotels, October 27 and 28. It is expected that the possibility of a railroad tieup will be considered. The meeting will consist of three general sessions and a number of special branch conferences devoted to phases of industrial activity. Harvey D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company, will preside at the round table conference on finance, banking and foreign trade, and Samuel M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, will be the leading speaker at the annual dinner. Industrial relations will be generally discussed, and Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will speak on the relationship of education to industry.

TELEPHONE RATES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Declaring the rates of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company are discriminatory, unreasonable, contrary to law, and not justified by the present prices of material and labor, the councilmen of National City, near here, have drawn up a resolution for presentation to the State Railroad Commission. The resolution asserts the railroad commission has never held a public hearing on the National City rates and urges that such a hearing be held as soon as possible.

COSTS SHOW DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—According to the report of the commission on the necessities of life the costs of the necessities decreased 9 per cent in Massachusetts during September. Costs at the end of the month, however, were still 60 per cent above what they were in 1913. The costs of necessities have dropped 21 per cent in the State since July, 1920, says the report. Food prices declined 1.6 per cent; clothing, 12 per cent; fuel and light, 3 per cent; sundries, 1.6 per cent. Rents increased 1 per cent.

TOWNLEY VERDICT STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the conviction, under Minnesota laws, of A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, manager of its organization department.

VACCINATION CASE NEAR A DECISION

San Antonio Appeal, Involving Girl Expelled by Health Officials From School, Has Advanced to the Highest Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A case of great importance to the entire country, namely the question of "compulsory vaccination" and the extent to which the constitutional guarantees inhibit vaccination of school children or others under duress, irrespective of city or state ordinances, is due to be passed upon within the next few weeks by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question on which the Supreme Court will give a final verdict is the well known San Antonio appeal case, an appeal from the decisions of the lower courts, which is pending before the highest tribunal on a writ of error. The appeal came first on a writ of certiorari requesting that the Supreme Court review the proceedings of the lower tribunals. This appeal was thrown out on a technicality, due to the fact that it was not filed within the prescribed time. The pending appeal on a writ of error, however, practically insures that the entire issue of compulsory vaccination will be reviewed on the merits of the case in the Supreme Court in the near future.

Girl Forced from School

Because of the issue involved and the upholding of the city health and school board authorities by the lower courts, the case has attracted nationwide attention. Briefly stated, the appeal to the Supreme Court involves Rosalyn Zucht, a San Antonio school girl, who on refusing to submit to compulsory vaccination at the behest of W. A. King, health officer, and members of the school board, was compelled to cease attendance at school and forgo educational privileges provided free under the state statutes.

Dr. A. D. Zucht, acting as "next friend" for his minor daughter, first attempted to obtain an injunction prohibiting the Board of Education from enforcing, so far as his child was concerned, the compulsory vaccination ordinance passed by the council 10 years ago. Failing to secure an injunction, he filed suit for \$10,000 against the city for the damages sustained by his daughter through being forced out of school. Dr. Zucht is a dentist who objected to vaccination on the ground that it endangered the life of his child.

The case was tried by a jury before Judge S. G. Taylor in the Forty-Fifth District Court, when a verdict was returned for the city. The court of civil appeals upheld the lower court and the Supreme Court the State refused to entertain a writ of error thus compelling resort to the Supreme Court of the United States as the only way of testing the extent to which constitutional guarantees give protection in such cases.

The petition to the Supreme Court declared that the Board of Education was guilty of "willful and malicious conduct," and charged in effect that the pupil in question was discriminated against at a time when there were in attendance at the same school many pupils who had not been asked to submit to vaccination.

Charge of Discrimination

Not only is this claim made in the petition but it is further charged that after the girl Rosalyn Zucht left the free public school rather than submit to the compulsory ordinance, the health officer took steps to have her put out of a private school under the threat that this school would be closed if she continued in attendance; also that she was singled out of many children in this private school who had not been asked to submit to vaccination and that "there never had been before a pretense of enforcing the said ordinance against the pupils of any private school. . . and the said King permitted the other pupils of said private school to continue their attendance without being vaccinated and without in any manner complying with said ordinance, though said other pupils were in precisely like condition as Rosalyn Zucht."

This is, in effect, a charge of discrimination, the petition declaring that the ordinance confers "arbitrary discretion" on the Board of Health without providing any safeguards against "partiality and oppression." The request for reversal of previous judgments is predicated, on the ground that the ordinance is "repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," under which relief is sought from the "partial, discriminatory and oppressive application of said ordinance by depriving her of the equal protection of the laws."

Referring to the alleged discrimination by the authorities in this particular case, the petition said: "They knowingly permitted a great number of the pupils of said public school to continue attending said public school without being vaccinated and without complying with the provisions of said ordinance in any manner, though these other pupils . . . were in precisely the same conditions and were under precisely the same circumstances that she and certain other persons (compelled to leave school) were in."

INVITATION TO MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—L. A. Tascheau, Premier of Quebec, on behalf of the Province, will extend an invitation to Marshal Foch to visit Montreal and Quebec, as well as other cities, on the occasion of his visit to this continent in connection with the Lim-

itation of Armaments Conference to be held at Washington. It is understood that in the event of the marshal being unable to pay an extended visit to the Province, he will be urged to come to Quebec City, to be given an official reception by the provincial government and the civic authorities.

ENGINEERS CONFER ON SHOALS PROJECT

Secretary Weeks and Ford Representatives Consider the Proposals in Regard to Sale of the Muscle Shoals Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary Weeks was in conference yesterday with Henry Ford's engineers yesterday in regard to the proposal made to the government by Mr. Ford to take over the Muscle Shoals plant, in which the government has invested millions of dollars, and use it for the production of water power and of nitrates for agricultural purposes in times of peace and to make it available for the manufacture of explosives for the government in the event of war.

The offer by Mr. Ford is the only one that the government has had that has been worth considering. What stands in the way of the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer is a difference in estimates between his engineers and those of the government engineers. Mr. Ford's offer, made some time ago, provided for amortization of only \$28,000,000, while the government engineers figured that it would cost between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000 to complete the two dams. It was because of this wide difference that the Ford engineers returned to Detroit for a conference with the army engineers to revise their figures. As presented yesterday, the difference was not so great but was still too much to guarantee acceptance of the Ford plan.

Secretary Weeks, who is leaving Washington today, will visit Muscle Shoals on Friday and make an investigation for himself. Soon after his return he expects to see Mr. Ford, when it is generally believed they will be able to come to terms.

One of the reasons why the government and the Ford estimates are so far apart is that the former are made on a basis of costs of about six months ago, while the Ford engineers have taken into account the fact, not only that costs have decreased, but that contractors are so hungry for work that even greater reductions are to be expected. Moreover, the government always figures on completing work in a somewhat more elaborate manner than a private individual who is working for profits would and therefore estimates for a larger expenditure.

SENATE DEFEATS TAX REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Senate yesterday defeated, 46 to 23, an amendment to the tax revision bill proposing to reduce a normal income tax to 2 per cent on the first \$5,000 of income, 4 per cent on the second \$5,000, and to 6 per cent on the third \$5,000. Two Republican senators, Johnson, California, and La Follette, Wisconsin, voted with the solid Democratic members in favor of the amendment.

EDITOR MUST TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court yesterday declined to consider an appeal brought by Hector H. Elwell, city editor of a Chicago newspaper, convicted of contempt of court for refusing to identify for a federal grand jury the person who wrote a certain article printed in his newspaper. Mr. Elwell appealed on the ground that he could not be compelled to give testimony which might incriminate himself.

SOUTHERN CITY CELEBRATES

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Birmingham, undreamed of when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, and in 1921 the largest city of its age in the United States, yesterday began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. The festivities will continue for six days. President Harding will participate in the celebration tomorrow.

RE-ARGUMENT ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court today ordered the re-argument of the Wisconsin rate case December 8. This case involves constitutional questions of the

RATING SYSTEM IN FEDERAL SERVICE

President, by Executive Order, Directs Application of the Method to Government Offices Under Efficiency Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An order issued yesterday by President Harding directed the Bureau of Efficiency to prescribe a system for rating the efficiency of employees in the classified service of the federal government in the District of Columbia. "In order to insure uniform operation of the system throughout the several branches of the service, all action with reference to efficiency ratings shall be taken in cooperation with the Bureau of Efficiency," the order stated. The further provisions were:

"In order to permit the determination of satisfactory standards for rating purposes, the employees in each branch of the service shall be classified according to the character of the work performed; and in cooperation with the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments, the Bureau of Efficiency shall formulate such schedules and definitions as may be necessary to the uniform and effective operation of the system prescribed."

"As of May 15 and November 15 of each year, a rating shall be made of the efficiency of each employee during the preceding six months or such portion thereof as he or she may have been employed."

"Ratings, which shall hereafter be termed standard ratings, shall first be established for employees engaged in clerical or routine work, such as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and skilled laborers."

"Whenever practicable, records of output and errors shall be installed for all work readily susceptible of quantitative and qualitative measurement, and when such records furnish a sufficient basis for rating the efficiency of the employees, they shall be used for that purpose."

"After the standard ratings have been established, ratings, which shall hereafter be termed special ratings, shall be installed for employees engaged in professional, scientific, technical, administrative or executive work, or any other work involving for the most part original or constructive effort."

"Efficiency ratings made in pursuance of the provisions of this order shall be the basis for all changes of compensation of employees in the classified service. In case of reductions in the number of employees on account of insufficient funds or otherwise, necessary demotions and dismissals shall be made in order, but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors whose ratings are good, shall be given preference in selecting employees for retention."

ARCHÆOLOGISTS FIND PRE-SEMITIC RELICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A report received from the University of Pennsylvania archaeological expedition to Palestine under the leadership of Dr. Clarence L. Fisher, made public yesterday, said a trench cut through seven or eight cities at Beisan, the Beth-Shan of the Bible, disclosed that the lowest stratum is pre-semitic, going back at least to 2500 B. C. Great quantities of relics, including articles of iron, bronze, brass, marble and pottery, many of them perfect specimens, were found, the report said.

Dr. Fisher reported he had completed four months' excavations at Beisan, which is in the valley of Megiddo, and was planning to return to Egypt to continue excavations at the Palace of Merneptah at Memphis. He will resume the work at Beisan next spring.

RE-ARGUMENT ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court today ordered the re-argument of the Wisconsin rate case December 8. This case involves constitutional questions of the

transportation act of 1920. Chief Justice Taft announced that the court would hear on January 3 arguments in the case brought by the State of North Dakota also to test the constitutionality of the act.

NEW MARKETS FOR MAINE APPLES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERRY, Maine.—Apple producers of Maine have an unusual opportunity this year to gain new markets for their products, says Frank P. Washburn, state commissioner of agriculture. With a commercial crop variously estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000 barrels of sound, highly colored fruit and with reports from other apple producing states indicating only from 30 to 40 per cent of the normal yield, it is evident that Maine apples, says Mr. Washburn, will find new outlets which should not be overlooked nor undervalued. "The Department of Agriculture," continues the commissioner, "has neither the right nor the intention of advising growers as to the disposition of their products, but it is interested in seeing that the best possible use be made of this opportunity which a favorable season and careful cultivation has brought to us. Some effort should be made to regain control of the retail markets which are now being supplied with apples brought from the distant states of the Pacific coast at an expense in some instances of \$3 per hundredweight for freight and express charges alone."

CEMENT FIRMS SUE

CHICAGO, Michigan.—A suit in equity to enjoin the Midwest Cement Credit and Statistical Bureau from "keeping up an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cement" was filed in Federal Court yesterday by the government. As defendants 24 firms are named. The defendants operate 30 mills in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky.

COUNTY WEALTH ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California.—San Diego County has been assigned to fifth place among the 58 counties of California in the state controller's statement of property values, indebtedness and tax rate for the year 1921, recently issued. The first five counties are named in the following order: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda, Fresno and San Diego.

INTER-COASTAL SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California.—Inter-coastal freight business, the pioneering in which was done by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, has increased to such an extent in the last two years that approximately 30 ships are now in regular service between Atlantic and Pacific coast ports via the Panama Canal.

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WASHINGTON WHEAT CROP SHIPPED IN BULK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Washington.—Washington State wheat growers are shipping the largest crop in history, and there is now a substantial movement of the 51,000,000 bushels of wheat which will be harvested in Washington this year. The freighter Hanley has just loaded 10,000 long tons of wheat at Seattle's publicly owned wheat elevator for continental Europe. Heretofore most of the grain moving from the Pacific northwest by ship has been in sacks, but the tonnage this year will move largely in bulk, great spouts pouring the grain into the hold of the ship.

CALIFORNIA AWAITS TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California.—Preparations for an unprecedented tourist travel season during the winter months have been made by officers of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It is announced that two sections will be added to the California Limited starting November 1. Other through lines are known to be contemplating increased service to accommodate tourists this winter.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANK OF ENGLAND'S
PROBLEM IN RATES

Increase in Price Government Had to Pay on £60,000,000 in Treasury Bills Indicates Delay Not Altogether Arbitrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—That delay in reducing the Bank of England's rate to 5 per cent has not been so entirely arbitrary as some good people were disposed to believe, was illustrated with unexpected clarity when, for £60,000,000 of treasury bills placed on the last day of the quarter, the government had to pay over £4.98 per cent in contrast with a shade under 4 per cent a week before. Here in a moment the startling discrepancy between bank rate and market rate, which had been one of the principal reasons adduced for a descent in the bank's official minimum, was greatly abbreviated.

The difference between a three-month bill dated in September and one dated in October is that in the former case the maturity is just before the end of the year when liquid funds are eagerly desired; a January maturity has no such attraction. Hence tenders for October bills were not expected to be on a basis so favorable to the Treasury as those of the preceding month, but the magnitude of the advance in the average cost was a complete surprise.

One finds it difficult to realize that a technical difference should so profoundly affect the value of market money between one day and another; even if the preference for a particular maturity were not the sole cause of the jump, the movement emphasizes the narrowness and artificiality of a market wherein there is at present only one maker of bills, and only one creator of credit—the government.

Conclusions Need Care

There was no sign of scarcity of funds for employment, for the tenders put in were, with one exception, the largest in amount of any during the two preceding months. Just as it was palpably fallacious to generalize from the fact that for a fortnight the Treasury bill rate was at or under 4 per cent, so it might be unsafe to draw conclusions from the sudden upward jump. One conclusion seems exempt from possible cavil; and that is a resolve to diminish the significance hitherto attached to Treasury bill rates.

In the last few days of availability, the first series of 5½ per cent Treasury bonds sold freely, so that ultimately the cash proceeds in just under 12 weeks reached £50,000,000. Including bonds issued for conversion of early maturing debt, the total of the series is about £135,000,000, enough to insure a reasonably free market. The new series of bonds, in every way identical, is offered at 98 in place of 97 per cent; and demand for them must languish if the first series can be bought on cheaper terms, in which, of course, broker's commission comes into play. When the first series rose quickly to a premium on the issue price, the onus for the new bonds looked propitious, and it is to be hoped the public will buy them freely.

Pressing for Taxes

At best they can be no more than a feeble bulwark against an increase in the floating debt. Before the end of the year, the Treasury has to provide a half-year's interest on the funding loan (November 1) and the 5 per cent war loan (December 1), the latter a big item, and £30,000,000 of compensation to the railway companies. Revenue will doubtless improve in the next month or two, chiefly owing to intensified pressure to collect the assessed taxes, and possibly owing to the solution of technical difficulties which have interfered with the flow of arrears of excess profits duty. In any event, accounts must be laid with occasional, and perhaps frequent, enlargements of government borrowings in the form of "ways and means" advances.

Numerous new capital issues, most of them so good in quality that they obtain instant over-subscription, tend to intercept money which otherwise might go into Treasury bonds. Clearly there are abundant funds ready for investment, though the stock exchange complains that little of it passes through that institution. If investors can obtain colonial loans to yield a shade over 6 per cent, and debentures in home undertakings returning rather more than 7 per cent, and are, as a rule, so punctually paid half-yearly that their absence impels the class of investors which patronizes this type of security to improve the quality of their holdings by turning to debentures, especially those with mortgage status. Established debentures are not easily picked up, and so new creations are subscribed for readily, and the stock exchange sees its usual flow of business diverted.

Cumulative Dividends

Few days pass without an intimation that this, that, or the other company has decided not to pay its preference dividend or its usual interim dividend. Preference dividends are cumulative to (unless specifically declared to be otherwise), and are, as a rule, so punctually paid half-yearly that their absence impels the class of investors which patronizes this type of security to improve the quality of their holdings by turning to debentures, especially those with mortgage status. Established debentures are not easily picked up, and so new creations are subscribed for readily, and the stock exchange sees its usual flow of business diverted.

saken this market altogether since prices are steadily downward. So if substantial offerings are absorbed without too abrupt concessions in prices, the presumption is that buyers as big as the sellers are about.

So you have the whole personnel of the stock exchange agog to scent out, or invent, with as much respect to probability as such pursuits permit, changes in control, internal dissensions, or mere divergences of opinion; among equally competent authorities, as to the future of oil in general or of individual oil properties. Starved since 1914 of opportunities for guesses and explorations of this kind, the old war-horses of the stock exchange pricked up their ears and felt some of the pre-war zest. If there was, or is, anything in their ingenious readings of events, nothing emerged to sustain them. An old-time onlooker could not fail to note the brightened eyes and heightened utterance of those who, after drab years, found something of human interest, and possible conflict, arising out of the daily course of business.

Interest on Two Loans

Is the world incurably addicted to conflict? There are on the London market two irregular Chinese loans, one the result of transactions between the Chinese Government and the Marconi wireless people, and the other between that government and the Vickers group of armament makers. By some mischance, interest on the Chinese Marconi bonds has fallen in arrears. After the coupon on them was a month overdue, the Vickers bonds received their interest on the regular date.

Payment was followed by an intimation that the value and general security behind the Vickers loan had been transferred into a specific claim on a proportion of the surplus of the Salt Gabelle. This may be only chance or the outcome of superior commercial diplomacy, but it is not reassuring to find that, of two loans, one for pacific objects takes a place of inferiority to another with the taint of armaments about it. Will the Washington Conference rid us of such disagreeable anomalies?

FINANCIAL NOTES

French chemical industries show a remarkable development in those materials for which it, like other countries, was dependent on Germany before the war, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The same is true of British industries, especially in the coal-tar products and dyes.

A London dispatch says that the Dunlop Rubber Company has passed a dividend on its £5,000,000 preference stock. It is believed that the company will be reorganized and that the capital, which now stands at £20,000,000, will be halved.

The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce announces that a monthly journal will be published, dealing with domestic and foreign commerce and industrial developments.

Reductions of \$150 in Nash cars brings the touring car down to \$1040, and the five-passenger sedan to \$1335. The Polish budget for the current year amounts to 208,861,200,000 Polish marks, against estimated revenue of 135,166,700,000 marks.

Approximately 260,000 silver dollars are being made daily at the San Francisco mint under recent instructions to speed up production.

A German potato combine has sold to American consumers 30,000 tons of potato.

The American Hide & Leather Company plans to replace its burned plant at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a concrete structure to cost \$500,000.

BULK HANDLING OF WHEAT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The bulk wheat has been in store for over six months and is in splendid condition. It says the official report on the bulk handling of a quantity of wheat in New South Wales for the season 1920-21. Mr. E. Harris, the officer in charge of the experiment, says that despite handicaps and the extra expense involved, owing to the small quantity of wheat handled and the long period over which it had to be stored, the fees received will not only pay all working and managerial expenses but will show a small balance toward the payment of interest. The construction of plants in the country, with permanent machinery, will probably be expedited to feed the large Sydney terminal and enable it to earn interest on its capital cost.

REFINED OIL ADVANCED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has put into effect a further increase in refined oil prices. This makes the second increase by this company in two weeks. Refined oil and all other grades of refined oils were raised 1 cent to 10½ cents per gallon. Two weeks ago the prices were 8½ cents. Mineral fuel and turbine oils, which were not affected by the first advance were put up 1½ cents a gallon.

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL LOAN
LONDON, England.—Word has been received here that the town council of Zurich had decided to issue an international loan through Swiss banks, the proceeds to be applied to redeem a loan of \$6,000,000 obtained from United States financiers a year ago.

CHICAGO MARKETS
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices were slightly higher yesterday, December delivery closing at 1.07½ and May at 1.13½. Corn advanced substantially, with December at 33½ and May at 37½; December barley 56½, December rye 85½, May rye 88½; January pork 15.00, October ribs 5.50, January ribs 7.62, May ribs 7.95.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Seasonal Demand for Merchandise and Large Orders for Steel Rails With Railway Improvement Help Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Business is still holding its own in a gratifying manner, though it is but fair to say that perhaps much of this is due to the strong seasonal demand for merchandise. But it is also true that as winter approaches the specter of unemployment diminishes, due possibly to a realization that through some means or other the community will take reasonable care of its own. Certainly the spirit of cooperation is manifesting itself in a praiseworthy manner.

The placing of large orders for steel rails has put a great deal of heat into the steel industry. The Canadian Pacific Railway has given an order to the Algoma Steel Corporation for 32,000 tons, shipments to be made over the next three months. This brings the total orders for rails given by the company this year up to 82,000 tons. It was reported that the Canadian National had placed an order for 20,000 tons with the Dominion Steel Corporation, but this seems to have been a little premature. However, the placing of this and other orders by this corporation is only a matter of days. The Canadian Nationals also announce that they are prepared to take back any employees who have been laid off during the summer and early fall. The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken on quite a number of men for construction work, especially in the west.

The threatened strike of railway employees in the United States does not apply to this country. Over here the differences between the railways and the employees over wages are being reviewed by a board of conciliation. **Better Railway Returns**
The railway returns for July show a steady improvement, the figures for all roads giving a lower operating ratio than for any previous month of this or last year, namely, 93.67 per cent, as against 101.71 for July, 1920, and 94.53 per cent for June, 1921. The increase over June was due to the increased passenger traffic, which is seasonal, and a slight increase in freight; the improvement over July, 1920, was due to reductions in operating expenses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway maintained its reputation for efficient management by showing a net operating revenue of \$2,014,610, as compared with \$1,621,597 for July last year; its ratio of operating expense to revenue was also 87.10, as compared with 90.91 for July, 1920. While revenues decreased 17,685,569, or 10 per cent, expenses went down \$2,221,581, or 13 per cent; of this reduction over 22 per cent was in pay roll.

On the government system, the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental showed an improvement over June, but a larger deficit than in July, 1920. The Canadian Northern reduced its operating ratio to 108.36 per cent, the lowest point this year. The Grand Trunk's operating ratio for the month was 55.63, or lower than in June, 1921, or July, 1920. The Grand Trunk Pacific brought down its operating ratio from 232.29 per cent for July, 1920, to 131.16 per cent.

The trade returns for September contain evidence of a marked falling off in the value of both imports and exports, as compared with a year ago, the imports being \$59,721,000, as compared with \$115,121,000; while the total exports were \$59,590,000 and \$98,403,000, respectively. It is to be observed that the exports of grain remain practically the same as a year ago; on the other hand, those of wood, pulp and paper are 50 per cent below those of a year ago in value. Exports of wheat to the United States during September were much below those of the same month last year, which is directly attributable to the "emergency" tariff.

Customs Plan Opposed
It begins to look as though the customs regulations providing for the marking of all imports to show the country of origin, which were authorized during the last session of Parliament, will not go into effect for some time, if at all. Exporters in Britain and the Continent have notified importing houses in this country that if the regulations are introduced they will sacrifice their trade with this country, rather than comply with them; the attitude of American exporting houses seems to be that while they are willing to comply with them, the Canadian importer must bear the extra cost that the marking of goods necessitates.

Canadian newspaper companies report a marked increase in the demand for paper from the United States consequent on the threatened railway strike. As a matter of fact a number of the mills have received orders to ship all they can make. This is taken to indicate that stocks have been allowed to run low, in anticipation of a further reduction in the price during the present month.

Soldier settlement payments due in Ontario this last year, amounting to \$199,569, have been met to the extent of \$180,867, which is a very high percentage and shows that these men are making good. The amount of loans made in this Province is nearly \$7,000,000.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, December 18.55, January 18.29, March 18.11, May 17.67, July 17.27. Spot cotton quiet; middling 19.00.

NEW YORK MARKET
CONTINUES STRONG

Upward Trend of Last Week Was Uninterrupted Yesterday—Prices Generally Advanced

NEW YORK, New York.—Continuing its strength of the previous week, the stock market showed general price advances yesterday. Professional interests controlled the market, and effected variable gains in industrials and specialties. Rails were little changed despite the more encouraging Labor situation, advice from Washington quoting Labor leaders as being opposed to a railroad strike at the present time. The general list was at the day's best prices toward the close, despite the fact that call money rose to 6 per cent. Bonds were moderately active with steadiness in popular issues. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 584,200 shares.

The close was strong: American Car & Foundry 129½, up 1½; American Smelters 37½, up 1½; American Woolen 17½, up 1½; General Electric 131½, up 3¼; Houston Oil 77¼, up 3¼; Pierce-Arrow preferred 81, up 2¼; Utah Copper 55, up 2¼.

Although the calling of a nationwide railroad strike unsettled the stock market in the first day's trading last week, the general belief that a break would be avoided effected a more hopeful attitude during the remainder of the week, and encouraged strength was shown by practically the entire list. Oil stocks, under the leadership of Mexican Petroleum and Houston Oil, provided the feature movement. These shares have been steadily advancing in reflection of the improvement in crude oil prices. Mexican Petroleum now stands 15 points above the low level of a month ago, while Houston Oil has shown an increase of nearly 20 points.

There was no particular feature among the industrials, although the list as a whole was firm. Pullman, after selling down to 88 on reports that the dividend was likely to be passed, rose rapidly to 97 on the declaration of the company's dividends for the next two quarters.

The average price of 20 industrials increased from 70.09 on October 15 to 71.11 on October 22, while railroads advanced from 71.15 to 71.63 during the week. Coppers declined slightly, the average October 22 being 26.28, compared with 26.64 a week before. Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending October 24, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—	High	Low	Last
3,900 All Chem.....	45½	44½	45½
4,200 Am Agr Ch.....	32½	29½	30½
2,900 Am Beet Sug.....	26¾	24½	26¾
2,200 Del L & W.....	130	125½	127½
2,200 Am H & P.....	50¾	48¾	49
11,000 Am Int C.....	30½	30½	32½
8,600 Am Loco.....	94¾	88	91
2,200 Del L & W.....	130	125½	127½
6,700 Am Tel.....	108½	107½	108½
15,900 Am Wool.....	76¾	72¾	74½
14,700 Atl Gulf.....	28¾	26¾	27
18,600 Balt & Ohio.....	37¾	35¾	36¾
26,500 Beth St B.....	54½	51	53¾
4,100 Burns Bros.....	110½	103½	109
3,500 Can Pac.....	117½	115½	116½
25,200 Can Pac.....	117½	115½	116½
10,100 Cent Lea.....	27¾	26¼	26¾
14,600 Ches & Del.....	42½	39¾	41¼
4,200 Ches & Del.....	42½	39¾	41¼
20,100 C I & St P.....	37¾	35¾	36¾
16,100 C I & St P.....	37¾	35¾	36¾
35,300 Corn Prod.....	80¾	75¾	78¾
49,000 Gen Asphalt.....	57¾	55¾	56¾
23,900 Gen Electric.....	129	127½	128½
5,000 Gen Motors.....	129	11	121½
7,200 Cuba Cane.....	7¾	5¾	7¾
7,100 Cuba Cane pfd.....	16¾	14¾	15¾
2,500 Del L & W.....	130	125½	127½
10,800 Erie.....	12½	11½	11½
5,900 Famous Play.....	64½	57¾	61¾
90,200 Gen Asphalt.....	57¾	55¾	56¾
23,900 Gen Electric.....	129	127½	128½
33,800 Gen Motors.....	129	11	121½
25,900 Int Nor pfd.....	72¾	68	70¾
38,200 Houston.....	75	61½	74
14,700 Ind L & W.....	71¾	67¾	69¾
12,100 Int Paper.....	53¾	46	46
14,900 Kelly Spring.....	43½	35¼	40¼
6,100 Lehig.....	54¾	51¾	52½
14,900 Phillips.....	108½	106½	107½
253,500 Mex Pet.....	106½	91¾	102½
26,300 Middle St Oil.....	13½	12½	12½
7,200 Mo Pacific.....	19	17½	17½
11,800 Mo Pac.....	42½	40½	41½
2,300 Mont Ward.....	19	17½	18½
10,100 N Y Central.....	72¾	70¾	71
10,800 New Haven.....	13¾	12¾	13¾
49,000 Northern.....	82¾	77½	79½
92,200 Pacific Oil.....	42¾	38¾	40¾
45,600 Pan Pet A.....	46½	41	45
20,400 Pennsylvania.....	36	34½	35¾
11,300 Phillips.....	108½	106½	107½
17,500 Pierce Arrow.....	13¾	11¾	12¾
55,700 Pullman Co.....	99¾	87¾	90
18,600 Pure Oil.....	30½	28	29
24,500 Rep Iron & St.....	47¾	44½	46¾
22,800 Rep Iron & St.....	47¾	44½	46¾
5,600 Rep I & St pfd.....	81¾	75¼	77¾
28,700 Roy Dutch.....	44¼	40½	42¾
30,000 Sears R.....	38¾	35¾	37¾
1,700 Shell Trans.....	33	32	32¾
42,200 Sinclair.....	21½	20¼	21¼
35,400 So Pac.....	78¾	75	77¼
2,700 S O of N J.....	80¾	77¾	79¾
1,400 S O of N J.....	150¾	148½	149½
4,800 S O of N J pfd.....	109¾	108½	109¾
61,400 Suddaker.....	75¾	70¾	73¾
11,800 Superior Oil.....	7¾	7	7½
38,500 Texas Co.....	49¾	47¾	48¾
34,600 Tex P G & O.....	26	23½	24½
12,400 Un Pac.....	119¾	117	118¾
2,300 Un Fruit.....	111¼	107½	109½
27,600 U S Rubber.....	48¾	45¾	47¾
52,600 U S Steel.....	78¾	77¾	78¾
1,800 West Union.....	82¾	81¾	82
5,800 West Elec.....	43¾	43¼	43¾
14,600 White Oil.....	109	107	108
3,200 Woolworth.....	120¾	116½	118

*Ex-dividend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Mon.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling.....	\$3.94½	\$3.93½	\$4.86½
France (French).....	.0780½	.0727	.1920
France (Belgian).....	.0719	.0714½	.1920
France (Swiss).....	.18431920
Italy.....	.0392	.0384	.1920
Gulden.....	.3398	.3403	.4020
German marks.....	.0606½	.0662	.2380
Canadian dollar.....	.81¾	.818
Argentine pesos.....	.3225	.3225	.9650
Drachmas (Greek).....	.04451920
Pestetas.....	.13241923
Swedish kroner.....	.23052680
Norwegian kroner.....	.18022680
Danish kroner.....	.19282680

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SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKET REPORTS

Trade Feels Increased Demand for Footwear Which Is Far Ahead of Last Year—Brown Patent Finish Quite a Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There is a well-defined increase in the demand for footwear. Although its expansion has not extended to all grades, the trade feels the impulse. This activity is particularly conspicuous in the west, where some of the shoe plants are running overtime and refusing new business. In the shoe manufacturing centers east of New York the demand is irregular, but large where it does strike. Those making a specialty of modes, to novelties, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5, are doing but a moderate business with the jobbing trade.

Prices of staples are now quite well established and as near parity with labor and excessive overhead charges, incident to war's waste will allow. Nevertheless buyers are still pushing for lower quotations because their traders are urgent in the same direction and the public is demanding shoes of merit for from \$5 to \$6.

There is a distinct shortage of men's work shoes, also men's Goodyear welt semi-dress shoes from \$3.50 to \$5 at the factory. Ladies' footwear from \$2 to \$2.50 and in good demand by the wholesalers and early deliveries are difficult to obtain.

Business has opened up for children's shoes for January and February delivery. Brown patent leather is quite a feature this season in this line, as shown in the liberal demand for such shoes.

Compared with a year ago shoe business conditions have greatly improved.

Packer Hide Market

Last week's demand for hides exceeded the offerings, notwithstanding the alleged slow movement of leather. The following sales, approximating 75,000 hides, appear in the latest reports:

Year	Year
12,000 Sept-Oct native steers.....	13
5,000 Sept-Oct native cows.....	25
5,000 July-Oct native cows.....	24
2,000 Oct-Nov native cows.....	24
6,000 Oct-Nov light Texas sters.....	12
1,000 Oct-Nov ex Texas sters.....	11
4,000 October hvy Texas sters.....	18
4,000 Sept-Oct hvy Texas sters.....	14½
20,000 Sept-Oct hvy Texas sters.....	17
4,000 Sept-Oct butland sters.....	14
8,000 Oct Colorado steers.....	13
5,000 Oct branded cows.....	10½

The sales of country hides are negligible. New stock is offered at low prices, and the demand is fair, but old hides go begging. Packer hides are moving very well, not enough of some varieties being offered to satisfy the demand. It may be that tanners sent a limited supply for the kill for the past year shows a shrinkage of 1,000,000 compared with that of 1920.

Slight advances still appear in the weekly report of sales, partly accountable to the sold up condition of summer pull-offs. But the quotations on grubby stock will soon be heard, and it is then that tanners may be able to get a true line on the market's strength. However, it is obvious that if hide prices of the grubby quality show no proportionate decline to last week's quotations on the top grades, tanners would be obliged to advance leather prices, for at present rates they are selling leather below a replacement basis.

Leather Markets

The steady drain upon stocks of overweight sole leather has so reduced the ready supply that the middle, as well as the light weight sides, backs and bends are in demand. Boston tanners of Union sole leather report a fair trade for all weights. Prices, though firm, are about on a level with summer's quotations. Heavy steer backs bring 50 to 46 cents; cow backs, 45 to 43 cents; light cow backs, 40 to 36 cents; oak steer backs, No. 1 grade, 50 cents; sides, 34 to 32 cents and selected bends, 75 to 70 cents.

Chicago tanners report trading as good, all grades and weights moving daily at prices practically the same as asked in the eastern market. The Boston calfskin market is quiet, excepting on fancy tannages. Although raw skins are inactive, and prices easy, finished skins seem to hold firmly at last week's quotations. Full grain colored calf is selling from 50 to 45 cents. Light weight for ladies' footwear, 43 to 40 cents. There are cheaper skins on the market, small lots mostly, which are offered from 35 to 25 cents.

In the Boston market, side upper leather is selling steadily though in lots small to ordinary. No change in quotations, however, still there is no doubt but what a large buyer might smash quotations badly on a clean-up offer. The top grade of colored chrome is priced at 28 to 25 cents; good colored sides, 22 to 18 cents.

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BLUENOSE WINS FROM THE ELSIE

Nova Scotia Challenger Wins the North Atlantic Fishermen's Sailing Trophy From the Defender in Two Straight Races

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, defeated the Elsie of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the second international fishermen's race yesterday and won the sailing championship of the north Atlantic, captured last year by the Gloucesterman Esperanto. The Canadians regained the maritime laurels in two clean-cut races, in which the United States defender was clearly outclassed by her bigger rival.

Capt. M. L. Welch of Gloucester admitted after Saturday's race that he would have been the loser even had his foretopmast not snapped in the stiff blow, and Monday his vessel, in lighter air, showed she was unable to outpoint the Lunenburg schooner. What the Gloucesterman may have lacked in speed her skipper tried to make up in strategy. Bolting across the starting line eight lengths ahead of Bluenose, he managed to keep an ever decreasing lead on the first three legs, but Captain Walters jumped into first place on the fourth and steadily increased his hold on the championship. When the schooners rounded the fourth mark the American was more than eight minutes astern.

The wind varied between 12 and 17 knots. The heavier Bluenose was able to do little better than hold her own on the reaches, but, as in Saturday's race, the windward work told the story, the Canadian proving superior.

As the schooners rounded the third mark, for a third time, Bluenose, which had led throughout the race, was pointing farther off the wind than the Bluenose and although she footed as fast, perhaps, she was unable to keep on even terms and dropped steadily to leeward.

The Boston schooner, Mayflower, barred from the contest by the trustees of the trophy on the ground that she did not come within the specifications of the deed of gift, furnished a surprise when she appeared off the first mark and proceeded to try her fortune with the legitimate contenders. Challenger and defender left her far astern and she gave up the chase a full mile short of the second mark, and had a brush with the Delawareans, the Nova Scotia schooner defeated by the Gloucesterman Esperanto last year.

The official times at the finish were: Bluenose 21m. 41s.; Elsie 2h. 31m. 12s.

ARTHUR CHURCH AND ALLEN WIN

Defeat Michael Kovach and W. F. de Langh, Respectively, in Pocket Billiards Yesterday

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P.C.
R. E. Greenleaf.....	4	0	1,000
Arthur Church.....	4	1	800
James Maturio.....	3	1	750
Arthur Woods.....	3	1	750
Benjamin Allen.....	4	2	687
T. A. Hunsont.....	2	2	500
Walter Franklin.....	2	2	400
J. B. Keogh.....	1	3	250
Michael Kovach.....	1	5	167
W. F. de Langh.....	0	6	000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Arthur Church of Yonkers, New York, and Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, were the winners in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament here Monday afternoon. Church, champion of New York State, earned his fourth victory out of five starts when he disposed of Michael Kovach of Trenton, the New Jersey title holder, by the score of 125 to 29. There was never any question about the winner, the New York Stater going out in 34 innings. He had runs of 26 and 24. The score by innings:

Arthur Church—13 10 16 20 26 30 24 0 10 18 0 9 10 0 18 2—123. Scratches—4. Net total—125. High run—34.

Michael Kovach—0 1 1 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 2—30. Scratches—4. Net total—29. High run—11.

Allen, the former national champion, defeated W. F. de Langh, the Philadelphia tallender in the tournament, by the score of 125 to 55. This was the fourth victory for Allen out of six matches while de Langh has lost six straight. Allen, like Church, also went out in 24 innings, his best runs being 27 and 25, while de Langh's best effort was 12. The score by innings:

Benjamin Allen—5 1 1 2 5 0 0 1 2 13 0 3 18 0 27 4 0 0 2 11—120. Scratches—2. Net total—125. High run—27.

W. F. de Langh—0 3 0 0 12 0 0 4 7 0 8 10 0 18 0 10 0 11—120. Scratches—4. Net total—55. High run—12.

Referee—L. M. Stoutenburgh, Buffalo.

RISER AND WOODWARD LEAD

NEW YORK, New York.—Averages just released by the American Trap-shooting Association show Arthur Riser of Paris, Illinois, to be the leader in singles shooting, and E. F. Woodward of Houston, Texas, to be setting the pace in the doubles. Riser has an average of 97.86, having broken 2104 targets out of 2150, while Woodward's mark is 9177, he having broken 559 of his 510 pairs. The final figures for the 1921 season will be announced in January.

FENCERS MEET IN TRIAL BOUTS

Sherman Hall of New York Athletic Club Is Easily the Star of the Preliminaries

NEW YORK, New York.—Thirty-four fencers took part Saturday and Sunday in the preliminary trials for the team which is to represent the United States in its coming international competition with the British fencing team. The bouts were held at the home of the New York Athletic Club and furnished some excellent competition. Those who qualified in these preliminaries will compete in final trials November 5, at which time competition will also be held at three-weapon. The 10 best fencers will make up the team.

Sherman Hall of the New York Athletic Club, winner of many fencing championships than any other man in the United States, led the contestants in the preliminaries by taking 15 out of 17 bouts. At folio he won 9 of his 11 bouts, while he won all of his six bouts at sabers. Maj. H. F. Rayner, United States Army and personal aid to President W. G. Harding, led at folio with 11 victories and 2 defeats. H. C. Breckenridge, former assistant Secretary of War, was third. Maj. F. W. Honeycutt of the Washington Fencers Club, the present United States champion, won 5 bouts and lost 3.

Second place in the saber competition were to Sgt. J. W. Dimond of the Army Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kansas, with 8 victories and 2 defeats. Dr. E. F. Acel of the Washington Square Fencers, a comparatively new competitor, won 6 bouts and lost 3.

In the épée or duelling swords competition W. H. Russell of the Boston Athletic Association and a former champion, at this style of fencing, easily led the testers with 10 victories and 2 defeats. R. W. Dutcher, also a former champion, was second with 8 victories and 3 defeats. The result of the preliminaries follows:

Folios Preliminaries

Breed, 5-3; Honeycutt, 5-3; Sauer, 5-4; O'Connor, 5-2; Bishop, 5-1; Daughy, 5-3; Hirsch, 5-1; Sellar, 5-1. Won 9 bouts; lost 2. Touched 31 times.

Maj. H. F. Rayner defeated Hall, 5-4; Breckenridge, 5-2; Breed, 5-2; Honeycutt, 5-2; O'Connor, 5-1; Aabye, 5-1; Sellar, 5-2; Hirsch, 5-0; Daughy, 5-3; Bishop, 5-3; A'laire, 5-1. Won 11 bouts; lost 1. Touched 31 times.

H. C. Breckenridge defeated Hall, 5-1; Sauer, 5-4; Breed, 5-4; Honeycutt, 5-3; Sauer, 5-4; Aabye, 5-2. Won 6 bouts; lost 2. Touched 27 times.

L. M. Lyon defeated Sauer, 5-3; O'Connor, 5-4; McPherson, 5-3; Bishop, 5-2; Sellar, 5-2. Won 5 bouts; lost 1. Touched 21 times.

F. W. Honeycutt defeated Sauer, 5-3; Breed, 5-3; Sauer, 5-4; O'Connor, 5-2; Aabye, 5-1. Won 5 bouts; lost 2. Touched 28 times.

Maj. Robert Sears defeated Rayner, 5-4; Breed, 5-4; Sauer, 5-2; Aabye, 5-3. Won 4 bouts; lost 4. Touched 33 times.

H. Breed, defeated O'Connor, 5-2; Aabye, 5-4; McPherson, 5-2; Sellar, 5-1. Won 4 bouts; lost 6. Touched 39 times.

E. O'Connor defeated Breckenridge, 5-1; Sauer, 5-3; Aabye, 5-1; Sellar, 5-2; Hirsch, 5-1; Daughy, 5-1. Won 7 bouts; lost 5. Touched 35 times.

J. Aabye defeated Lyon, 5-4; Sellar, 5-1; Hirsch, 5-4; Daughy, 5-4; Bishop, 5-1. Won 5 bouts; lost 7. Touched 50 times.

McPherson defeated Aabye, 5-4. Won 1 bout; lost 2. Touched 14 times.

A. E. Sauer defeated Rayner, 5-3; Breed, 5-4; Hirsch, 5-4; Sellar, 5-3. Won 4 bouts; lost 6. Touched 42 times.

Saber Preliminaries

Sgt. J. W. Dimond defeated Bartol, 5-3; Fullenweider, 5-4; Bowman, 5-4; A'laire, 5-3; Schoonmaker, 5-2; Parker, 5-2. Won 8 bouts; lost 2. Touched 31 times.

E. F. Acel defeated Bartol, 5-3; Fullenweider, 5-2; Bowman, 5-3; A'laire, 5-2; Schoonmaker, 5-1; Parker, 5-1. Won 6 bouts; lost 3. Touched 29 times.

Ensign C. J. Walker defeated Bartol, 5-2; Bowman, 5-4; Dimond, 5-3; A'laire, 5-1; Acel, 5-2. Won 5 bouts; lost 3. Touched 22 times.

L. M. Schoonmaker defeated Bartol, 5-2; Bowman, 5-3; Parker, 5-4; Cunningham, 5-0; Walker, 5-3. Won 5 bouts; lost 2. Touched 26 times.

Ensign E. G. Fullenweider defeated Bartol, 5-3; Bowman, 5-1; A'laire, 5-1; Schoonmaker, 5-1; Parker, 5-1; Sauer, 5-1. Won 6 bouts; lost 4.

Ensign F. J. Cunningham defeated Bartol, 5-1; Fullenweider, 5-2; A'laire, 5-1; Dimond, 5-4; Walker, 5-3. Won 5 bouts; lost 3.

R. Parker defeated Bowman, 5-2; A'laire, 5-2; Cunningham, 5-2; Walker, 5-3; Sauer, 5-3. Won 5 bouts; lost 4.

Ensign R. L. Bowman defeated A'laire, 5-1. Won 1 bout; lost 7.

R. McPherson defeated Fullenweider, 5-3; Dimond, 5-4; Sauer, 5-1. Won 3 bouts; lost none.

Sherman Hall defeated Parker, 5-2; Fullenweider, 5-2; Cunningham, 5-2; Dr. Acel, 5-4; Dimond, 5-1; Sauer, 5-1. Won 6 bouts; lost none.

R. W. Dutcher defeated Breed, McPherson, Gilman, Schaeffer, Gay, Sears, Rayner and Breckenridge. Won 8 bouts; lost 3.

W. H. Russell defeated Dutcher, Honeycutt, Breed, McPherson, Schaeffer, Gay, Sears, Breckenridge and Sauer. Won 10 bouts; lost 2.

V. P. Curti defeated Dutcher, Honeycutt, Russell, Gilman, Gay. Won 5 bouts; lost 2.

A. E. Sauer defeated Honeycutt, Breed, Gilman, Gay, Schaeffer. Won 5 bouts; lost 4.

Maj. F. W. Honeycutt defeated Dutcher, Gilman, Schaeffer, Gay, Sears, Breckenridge. Won 6 bouts; lost 3.

G. H. Breed defeated Honeycutt, Curti, Gilman, Sears, Breckenridge, Dimond. Won 6 bouts; lost 5.

R. McPherson defeated Honeycutt, Gilman, Schaeffer. Won 3 bouts; lost 2.

J. C. Schaeffer defeated Breed, Curti, Gilman. Won 3 bouts; lost 6.

E. F. Gay defeated Breed, McPherson, Schaeffer, Sears, Breckenridge. Won 5 bouts; lost 6.

Maj. Robert Sears defeated Gilman, Schaeffer, Dimond. Won 3 bouts; lost 7.

H. C. Breckenridge defeated Gilman, Sears, Dimond. Won 3 bouts; lost 6.

Sgt. J. W. Dimond defeated Honeycutt, Russell, Gilman, Gay. Won 4 bouts; lost 3.

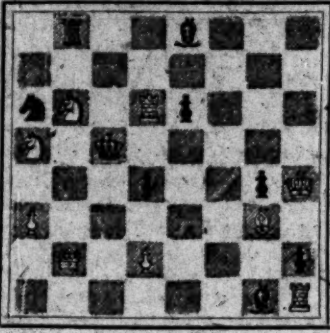
John Gilman lost 11 bouts.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 307

By H. von Dubeu

Black Pieces 3



White to play and mate in two moves

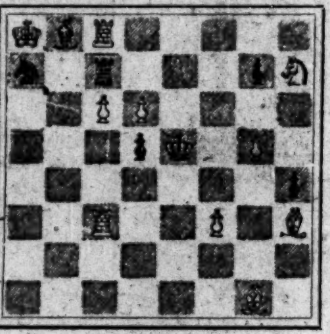
PROBLEM NO. 308

By J. W. Harper

Northumberland, England

Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 305. B-Q5 RxB

No. 306. 1. B-QB8 2. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

3. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

4. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

5. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

6. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

7. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

8. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

9. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

10. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

11. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

12. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

13. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

14. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

15. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

16. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

17. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

18. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

19. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

20. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

21. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

22. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

23. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

24. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

25. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

26. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

27. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

28. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

29. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

30. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

31. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

32. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

33. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

34. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

35. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

36. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

37. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

38. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

39. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

40. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

41. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

42. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

43. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

44. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

45. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

46. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

47. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

48. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

49. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

50. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

51. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

52. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

53. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

54. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

55. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

56. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

57. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

58. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

59. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

60. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

61. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

62. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

63. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

64. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

65. Kt-B7 Kt-K2

66. R mates Kt-B6 or Q6

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL GAMES

West Ham Shares Two Goals With South Shields in one of Best Matches on September 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the best matches in the Second Division of the English Association Football League on September 24 was that in which West Ham United and South Shields shared two goals on the ground of the former. The first incident of note was the home team's first goal, which was the result of S. C. Puddefoot's ability to grasp an opportunity. The West Ham right wing had just advanced at great speed down the touchline, and with the goal about 20 yards distant, the ball was swung into the center. Puddefoot was there ready for it, and before a defender could tackle him, he sent in a left-footed shot which completely baffled the goal keeper. Once they had obtained this lead, the West Ham players tried hard to keep it, and although the visitors showed commendable dash in their efforts to net the ball, the teams changed ends without any alteration to the score. There were only 10 minutes left for play when South Shields equalized, through Harry Woods, and these minutes were full of incident. Try as they did, the forwards could not penetrate the defenses, however, and no further goals were scored.

Leeds United, which had not been defeated since the commencement of the season, entertained Clapton Orient, and won, 2 to 0, after a rather colorful match. First one goal and then the other was subjected to prolonged bombardment, but the backs and half-backs were sound. The forwards, on both sides, however, were none too certain with their shooting. Leeds pressed from the commencement, and the Clapton men were forced to concede several corner kicks. These did not result in goals, however, and the first successful shot was from a long distance. The Orient defenders played especially good football in the second half, and A. Wood, in goal, dealt in masterly fashion with the many shots which compelled his attention. He had little chance of preventing T. Howarth from scoring Leeds's second goal, as the home center-forward rushed the ball into the net.

The Bristol City team opened the scoring in the opening half, by 12 points to 11, but although it lost by 4 to 1, it was by no means overwhelmed. The Leicester side is this season a strong one, and, against Bristol City, showed a long-looked-for improvement in shooting. The Leicester forwards have long caught the eye by their neat passing and individual skill with the ball. J. Paterson led the line with excellent judgment, and scored two goals. The Bristol City men, however, were never out of the picture, and their determined raids looked quite likely to end in goals being scored.

Fulham, which a week before had gained an unusually easy win over Hull City, lost by 0 to 3 to Notts County. Notts exploited "one back" tactics, with the result that, in the middle of their best efforts, the Fulham forwards were pulled up by the referee for an infringement of the off-side rule. Daniel Shea, on the left wing, had a hand in most of the visitors' forwards were able to score. The Fulham players off their usual game. In this they were to a great extent unsuccessful, although on one or two occasions the visitors might have scored but for indifferent shooting.

The Crystal Palace men, who won the third division championship last season, have not found second division football a simple matter. Against Sheffield Wednesday, on September 24, they had to thank a brilliant spell, before and after which they barely held their own, for the fact that they drew, 2 to 2, on their own ground.

The Wednesday attacked the moment play began, and, in a very short space of time, were two goals to the good. Then the Palace struck a bright patch, and in five minutes equalized the scores. The Palace team, as a whole, seemed to have deteriorated somewhat since the commencement of the season.

In defense it was sound, but the forwards were very uncertain when in the vicinity of goal. H. O'Neill and George Wilson were prominent in defense for the Wednesday, for which J. M. McIntyre and Samuel Taylor found the net. The former scored a particularly good goal, outmaneuvering several men before finally sending in a shot. Both the home team's goals were scored by J. Conner, the first with a smart overhead kick, and the second after J. T. Jones had taken a free kick and placed the ball advantageously.

LEEDS IS LEADING NORTHERN UNION

Oldham Defeated on October 1 and Drops to Fifth Place in the Rugby Football Standing

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

(To October 1 inclusive)

	W	L	D	Pts	For	Agst	Per
Leeds	7	1	0	138	29	87.50	
Hull King Rovers	5	1	0	92	24	83.33	
Dewsbury	5	1	0	67	47	83.33	
Leigh	4	1	1	71	29	75.00	
Oldham	4	1	1	78	40	75.00	
St. Helens Rovers	4	1	1	72	27	75.00	
Huddersfield	5	2	0	141	59	71.42	
Rochdale Hornets	4	2	0	65	59	68.66	
Widnes	3	2	1	49	37	68.66	
Batley	3	2	1	60	35	64.28	
Salford	3	2	0	40	60	60.00	
Hallifax	3	2	1	97	30	58.33	
Barrow	4	3	0	81	67	54.14	
Hull	5	0	158	81	55.55		</

PUBLIC INTEREST
SOLVES PROBLEM

Prospect of Rail Strike Breaks
Deadlock Over Selection of
Chairman of Public Utilities
Commission of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine — Placing the public safety above his personal opinion, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, has withdrawn from his position of insistence upon the selection of Edward Davies of Yarmouth as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Maine, and has nominated Charles E. Gurney, president of the state senate, for the post. The Governor, however, reaffirms his conviction that Mr. Davies should have been confirmed, but explains that the possibility of a railroad strike makes it essential that the commission be complete in membership and in a position to function.

In requesting Mr. Davies to approve the withdrawal of his name, and in nominating another man, Governor Baxter closes an issue which involved the fundamental of the conduct of a public servant in the administration of his office. The question arose last March when Governor Baxter requested the resignation of Benjamin F. Cleaves as chairman of the public commission on the ground that in appearing for private industrial interests before a legislative committee, Mr. Cleaves was contravening his official duty, which was to represent the people of the State.

Nomination Rejected
Following the resignation of the chairman, the Governor sent the name of Mr. Davies to the Council. It was rejected on each of the four occasions it was presented, without statement of reason or motive from the councilors. Friends of Mr. Davies found it not difficult to explain at least the inspiration of the opposition to his selection as chairman of a commission which is charged with the supervision and regulation of powerful private interests. His career in the Legislature in support of such reforms as the direct primary and state and public rights to water power resources, and against special privilege, made him unacceptable to the interests over which his position would have given him power.

The deadlock between the chief executive of the State and his councilors has obtained since the fourth rejection of the nomination. Governor Baxter has maintained his stand for Mr. Davies as a man eminently qualified for the place. The commission has, therefore, remained without a chairman until the present potential emergency arose.

Railroad Strike
In a statement announcing the change of nominee the Governor said that the railroad strike might be far-reaching. He urged "all loyal citizens to forget their differences and unite for the public interest." Governor Baxter said that the Public Utilities Commission is in touch with the transportation situation in the State, and that there must be a full commission in order that it may cooperate with other agencies and that its decisions may have legal force.

"The executive councilors," he stated, "have not agreed with me upon the chairmanship of this commission and have determined not to confirm my nomination. I regard the public safety as being paramount to my personal opinion. I believe that my oath of office requires me to act for the interest of all the people of the State, and I prefer to yield my personal preferences rather than to hold to them in this crisis."

OPERATORS BELIEVE
OIL STRIKE NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
BAKERSFIELD, California — The Oil Producers Association of California issued a statement here yesterday declaring that, due to the results of voting by the unions and to the general trend of opinion among the 8000 oil workers now out on strike, this would be the last week of the strike.

Leaders of the oil workers who were approached for comment on this statement said, "We would not be surprised if the operators are correct. It is true that many of the men want to return to work."

Acceptance of the so-called "American Plan" is made the unalterable condition under which the men must return to work in an official statement issued by the operators. The union patrols are maintaining order.

CONTRACT SAID TO
BAR AMERICAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The American Steamship Owners Association has made public the text of the contract between the Alexandria Cotton Shippers and the Liverpool Shipping Conference, by which the shippers undertake to ship exclusively all their cotton designed for Liverpool and Manchester, Boston or New York, by the tonnage supplied by the regular Liverpool conference liners.

It is said here that the agreement's statement of a rate of 30s. a ton on cotton shipped from Alexandria to Liverpool is 5s. higher than the 25s. rate offered by the United States Shipping Board. When bids were first called for, it is understood that the

British lines offered a rate of 40s. to Liverpool, but on discovering that the board was competing for this business, the rate upon a subsequent call for bids was reduced to 30s. The agreement shows that the rate from Alexandria to the United States is 40s., or the same as offered by the board, or 20s. less than offered by the British line on their first.

This agreement is regarded here as excluding shipping board ships or American companies from any part of this trade, and it is understood that the board is starting a rate war to offset what is considered to be discrimination against American bottoms.

REPLY TO ATTACK
ON RESERVE BANK

Governor of New York Federal
Institution Declares Salaries
Paid to Officials Are Lower
Than Those in Other Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Criticism of the salary policy of the New York Federal Reserve Bank by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, has prompted Benjamin Strong, governor of the bank, to deny his statements as inaccurate or misleading, in a letter to Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, and to the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry of Congress, before whom Mr. Williams made part of his charges.

Replying particularly to charges made by Mr. Williams to the Manufacturers Record, Mr. Strong makes the following statement:

"That while the bank's volume of work for the year 1915 through 1920 has increased 64 times and the number of employees has increased 33 times, nevertheless the number of officers has increased only six times.

"That the average salary of all officers has remained extraordinarily constant around \$13,000."

"That the proportion of officers to employees (1 to 80) is less than that obtaining in any of the other federal reserve banks, which range from 1 to 65, the lowest, to 1 to 21, the highest, and smaller than the proportion of officers and employees in eight of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 1 to 57, to 1 to 14.

"That the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (.024 per cent.), is smaller than in any of the other federal reserve banks except one, which is .023 per cent, the others running as high as .074 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to total resources in seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from .07 per cent, the lowest, to .36 per cent, the highest.

"That the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (9.5 per cent) is smaller than that in any of the other federal reserve banks except one, which is precisely the same, the others ranging from 10.5 per cent to as high as 19.1 per cent, and it is also smaller than the proportion of officers' salaries to the total pay roll of seven of the largest commercial banks in New York City, which range from 20 to 30 per cent."

RETAILERS OPPOSE
VALUATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Unqualified disapproval of the American valuation clause of the Fordney Tariff Bill is expressed by the National Retail Drygoods Association, representing more than 2200 of the leading retail stores of the United States, which employ about 400,000 persons and distribute commodities worth \$2,000,000,000 annually.

The association says, in a statement, that it recognizes the wisdom of careful revision of the existing tariff for American industries on a basis which will insure opportunity and prosperity for the American factory and mill operator, but that it believes that the proposed valuation plan will increase prices at a time when the whole country seems agreed that further price reductions are indispensable to the restoration of American prosperity.

The association opposes the plan also on the grounds that it would eliminate the competition that keeps prices down, that it would raise tariff duties excessively on many commodities, while seeming to lower them, that it would tend further to depress foreign exchange, that it would prevent international exchange of raw materials, discriminate against the American farmer and labor, and delay the return of prosperity.

BILL SEEKS FULL
WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Extension of all political rights and privileges to women on the same basis as men is provided in a bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Roland D. Sawyer, state representative. The measure would make the word "male" in all legal acts applicable as well to women in the interpretation of the courts and public authorities, unless they should deny any special privilege of women now enjoyed under the law.

"Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence for voting purposes, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children, and in all other respects," the measure reads.

HENRY FORD SEES
RAIL REMEDIES

Motor Car Manufacturer Recommends Drastic Reduction of
Personnel and Abolition of
Unproductive Stockholders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — As a result of his successful venture into railroading, Henry Ford, manufacturer and financier, owner of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, which he transformed from a financial liability into an asset, has formulated certain remedies advocated by him as a solution for the existing weakness of the railroad industry.

In the current issue of The Nation's Business, Mr. Ford advocates four measures which he would apply if given the task of pulling such weeds as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central out of the financial tangle in which most of the roads of the country are involved.

Mr. Ford's recommendations, as set forth for the benefit of less successful railroad managers, are four in number and deal with mechanical as well as managerial changes in operation of the transportation systems. They are: redesigning of rolling stock to get rid of surplus weight, expedition of freight delivery to do away with idle cars and engines, discharge of unnecessary employees, especially in the legal staff, and getting rid of the "unproductive stockholder" who has no interest in the road other than securing the largest possible dividends from it.

Real Purpose of a Railroad

Of these four panaceas, the one which it is expected will receive most enthusiastic endorsement from Labor interests is that relating to the ownership of stock. According to Mr. Ford's way of thinking:

"The real purpose of a railroad is to serve the public. There is no reason why it should be diverted from that service and set to doing an entirely different thing, putting money into the pockets of stockholders who make no contribution to the road's actual operation. Paying dividends to these people is a burden which should be lifted from the railroads. The greater the overcapitalization, the heavier the burden. It bears them down and prevents them from serving their purpose. In this end the public pays these dividends. They are a tax on the whole people.

"There is a possible and practical system of financing railroads by which those contributing the money will be in position to aid directly to the success of the undertaking. If the brakeman on a railroad owns stock in it he has an additional inducement to competent service. Better service is a valuable by-product which will come from his ownership of stock. If the railroad is a success it is due to him, and his fellow workmen, and they are entitled to the profits."

Railroading and Finance

Mr. Ford attacks the present tendency to consider railroading in terms of finance, expecting financial management to furnish both the motive power and the aim of railroad management.

"We talk too much about finance," he is quoted as saying. "The first thing is to make a railroad work. Then there will be no trouble about finance. The trouble is that we start with finance and expect finance to make the road go."

The tax of delayed freight, according to his assertion, is a heavy and unnecessary burden on both industry and the railroads.

"If a car takes more time than it should to deliver its load at its destination, it is not, of course, earning as much as it should for the road. It is just as much waste as it would be for a man to take two days on a one-man job. It is more so, because that car is likely to hold another car back. But there is another point. It is lengthening the time of the turnover of the shipper, and that, too, is a waste of money and everything else.

"When freight is tied up in these unnecessary delays, the rolling stock of railroads is tied up also. If it takes a road twice as long as necessary to deliver its freight, it will require twice the number of cars. There will be twice as much freight in yards, so they will have to be bigger. All of which is aside from the interference with other traffic. Freight can be kept moving. I would keep it moving."

Much Unnecessary Legal Aid

Another step advocated, that of simplifying the legal branch and claims department, which now constitute an important phase of railroad management, has been tried out with great success on his own road, it is claimed. According to Mr. Ford, most railroads have enough lawyers working for them to operate them if they were engaged in useful work.

"One of the first things is to dispense with the legal staff. A well-managed road needs less of that sort of service. We did just this on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton. The lawyers were mostly in the claims department, which is one of the most wasteful branches of railroad operation. Any small claim against a railroad is very likely to knock about the claims department for weeks or months, to require endless clerical attention, to clog the machine, to cost many times as much as it would to pay it. Proper organization would lead, at the time it is first presented, to establishing the facts about it and settling it on the basis of justice. It would keep all this detail off the

books. Few claimants would refuse to settle on the basis of the facts."

Success of Ford Road

Answering charges that his success in operating the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton was due to the fact that he had merely made it a "plant facility of a great manufacturing business," Mr. Ford pointed out that the great majority of the freight which goes over his road goes over other roads, too, since it crosses most of the transcontinental lines.

"We don't claim to have done anything new in railroading, yet. We have only taken the old system of operation and cut off its obvious absurdities. Even the old system of railroading, brought up to efficiency, would be an immense change for this country. We have simply cut out the loading of men, the loading of engines, and the loading of cars. The result seems to have surprised many people. But there is no mystery or magic about it. Anyone can do it."

"I don't like to appear as criticizing any railroad manager, for I have never done so. With their stockholders on their backs and their banker bosses who don't know anything about railroading, what can they do? They must be liberated from the present system. And you can't do that by giving them \$500,000,000 to perpetuate the present bad system, either."

DRYS PLAN TO HAVE
OFFENDERS TRIED

New York Anti-Saloon League
Will Follow Up Cases of Those
Dropped From Enforcement
Forces for False Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Upholders of orderly government under law are rejoicing over the evidence that the federal government, through its prohibition department, has actually begun to function in the matter of prohibition enforcement, according to the Anti-Saloon League of New York. The league believes that if men, like a number of those who have been unquestionably guilty of conspiracy in making false reports respecting issuance of permits, draw pay from the government they have helped defraud up to the time they are allowed to depart decently with their ill-gotten gains, it will tend to make others think themselves foolish to refuse easy and safe money offered.

The league announces that it intends to see what is done with the men dropped. The prohibition department has no authority to punish them, but the responsibility belongs to the Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney-General, who stands for the upholding of the law. The responsibility, it points out, is directly up to the different district attorneys.

Adding that some crooked agents have been sent to the penitentiary from the New York district, the league urges that the "big fellows and those furnishing the plans or ideas for law breaking be put behind the bars, regardless of the terrific political, social and financial pressure they are bringing to bear. Although most of the outlaw traffic is said to be in the hands of aliens, the ignorant foreigner is considered less blameworthy than the intelligent American who works with him or supplies the ideas to use him.

"The man who violates the prohibition law from no motive except financial greed is considered the most despicable criminal and the lowest in the financial scale," the league says. The league urges that every such criminal should be hunted out and punished, whoever he may be.

Pointing out that too much must not be expected yet in prohibition enforcement, the league calls attention to the fact that the Ten Commandments were handed down many thousands of years ago, and although they are still being broken, no one proposes repealing the various laws which governments have put on their books to effect obedience to them because of such violations.

The prohibition law in the country is already more than 75 per cent effective, the league says, adding that this means it is more than a 75 per cent success to accomplish what, in so short a time and with such great obstacles in the way, is considered little short of a miracle and the occasion for encouragement and renewed effort.

SIR HARRY LAUDER
URGES FRIENDSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Sir Harry Lauder is declaring international friendship possible only through a union of the English-speaking people, during his present American tour, in certain speeches, at dinners given in his honor and wherever he appears in public. On these occasions he emphasizes the word "friendship," which he calls the "best word in our language, or any other."

"Great things are coming," he says. "Great things will be done, must be done, and there is a way in sight at the Conference in Washington. It is for the English-speaking people of the world to make war impossible, not for a generation or two, but for ever-lasting time. The hope has come. We must not throw it away. I wish I could talk to every American boy. I wish I could foster in him a spirit, not of ambition for the glory of the battlefield, but of brotherly love. We've shown that we can be brave in the trench and when the guns roar loudest; let's be brave at home. Let's make it worth while and glorious to be brave at home. The time has come. War is all wrong."

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PLAN TO DEVELOP
NEW TRADE ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In response to the appeal of commercial and agricultural interests in the middle west, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has pledged fullest cooperation by the board in the development of new trade routes.

As a result of conferences held with President Harding and the full membership of the Shipping Board during the last few days by Malcolm Stewart of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Middle West Merchant Marine Committee, with members from 11 states, and R. L. McKellar of the Louisville Board of Trade, also a member of the committee, steps have been taken to establish a permanent link between the middle west interests and the Shipping Board, with a view to the development of shipping facilities that will furnish ample foreign trade outlets at all times for the products of the interior. The plans decided upon are expected to increase materially the shipment of goods in American vessels, the middle west interests taking the stand that where adequate facilities are furnished, the preference will be given to American over foreign vessels.

In a statement to the committee, Mr. Lasker assured them that the Shipping Board, in accord with the Jones Merchant Marine Act, and within the limitations of appropriations by Congress, would heartily cooperate with a view to developing through regular sailings of Shipping Board boats to the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

"This is the first organized effort at cooperation on so large a scale by the commercial interests of the country with the present Shipping Board," said Mr. Stewart. "The outstanding encouragement shown by this action is that it comes from the great producing states of the interior, from which over 50 per cent of our products going into foreign markets originate."

SWISS ESTABLISH
A NEW CONSULATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Strengthening of the friendship between the small republic of Switzerland and the large republic of the United States is hoped for as one of the results of the establishment of a consulate of Switzerland in Boston, according to George H. Barrel, the consular agent in charge. The consulate will serve all the New England states except Connecticut. Mr. Barrel says that considerable appreciation of the move has been expressed by steamship companies and shippers to Switzerland, the nearest office for passport and shipping documents in the past having been New York. Traveling to Switzerland from Boston has been considerable, he adds, and it is expected that the office will facilitate this, as well as serve to transmit pertinent commercial information.

TRAFFIC CODE CONVENTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California — With the object of drawing up a uniform code of traffic laws for adoption by every state, 487 members of the International Traffic Officer Association met here in annual convention yesterday. About 300 delegates were prevented from attending by the prospective railroad strike. Mayor John L. Davis of Oakland welcomed the delegates who will be in session until Saturday.

EUROPEAN

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CENSORSHIP LAW TO GO TO PEOPLE

Final Steps Taken by Both Sides
in Anticipation of Referendum on Massachusetts Regulation of Motion Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The movement for motion picture censorship in Massachusetts has turned into another phase with the filing of arguments by both sides in anticipation of the state referendum to be held in the fall of 1922. It is felt by proponents of the measure that enactment of a censorship law in this Commonwealth will do much to aid the work elsewhere, and indications are that the motion picture interests are equally aware that the State's action is highly significant. The fact that the statement, "the Massachusetts censorship law must be defeated," has been made the motto of some of the leaders of the industry is regarded as leading great importance to the issue.

Work for a censorship law in Massachusetts began in 1919, and a measure was passed by the Legislature of 1919-20. This was vetoed by the governor on the ground of unconstitutionality. The 1920-21 General Court enacted a measure establishing the Commissioner of Public Safety as censor and requiring previewing of all films to be shown in the State. Failing to block the bill in the Legislature, the interests obtained the 15,000 signatures necessary for a petition for referendum, filed the petition, and suspended, thereby, the operation of the law until it is submitted to the voters at the next state election.

Censorship Argument
In the argument for the law, B. Preston Clark points out that the Legislature has twice gone on record for the bill, that it has been declared constitutional and that the United States Supreme Court has upheld similar measures enacted in other states. He asserts that the law does not interfere with present amusement regulations, but requires a minimum standard of film. Mr. Clark says that the statute is sound and reasonable, censors responsibility and "reflects the undoubted wish of the general public for cleanliness and decency with the least possible hardship to the industry."

The proponents point out, also, that the motion picture industry is the only great industry which has thus far kept free of control. They quote William A. Brady, motion picture producer, as saying that the law is "a step toward the control of the motion picture industry which has always been that everything which is in constant and universal use shall be properly safeguarded by the strong arm of the State. We do so guard food, water, drugs, automobiles, telephones. It is common knowledge that the standards of the present films are such that their teachings put into practice would seriously mar the family life on which all civilization is based."

Position of State
"Massachusetts cannot say what California, where 95 per cent of American films are made, shall produce; but Massachusetts has the moral right and the responsibility of determining what shall be exhibited within her boundaries."

In their argument the opponents of the law deny it as an attempt to "legislate morals into people," and particularly stress that it is a dangerous "one-man law." They assert that such a law makes "craft" possible, will increase admission prices and affect an amusement provided to vast numbers cheaply which, unwisely restricted, will not entertain. Determination of what children should see on the screen should be left to the parents; existing law and licensing regulations are sufficient; local control is preferable to state; no man is qualified to sit as censor, the opponents declare.

The opposition cites several films which, they say, censors cut, and demand of the public whether they are inimical. They appeal to the individual not to surrender the right to see or do what he wishes, or to give up his freedom of thought and selection. They conclude with a plea to vote "no." "If you value local government and personal liberty."

SHIPBUILDING PLANT FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Pacific coast is to have a large, new shipbuilding plant, located at San Francisco, according to an announcement at the middle of October by George A. Ames, one of the best known shipbuilders on the coast, who recently resigned as general manager of the Moore Shipbuilding Company, at Oakland, California. Mr. Ames announced that he has completed arrangements whereby he becomes president of the new shipbuilding and ship-repair plant to be established in the city beside the Golden Gate. Associated with him in the undertaking are John Mooney, superintendent of construction at the Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Company's yard at Seattle, during the war, who will be the general manager, and James Young, former assistant to the president of the same company, who becomes secretary-treasurer of the new corporation.

The site of the new yard is at the lower end of Battery Street, San

Francisco, the plant including the Muir & Simons Machine Works, which will furnish the nucleus of the machine shops of the shipbuilding and repair plant. The main occupation of the new yard will be ship repair, since there is little or no building at present, but ample room for ways has been obtained, to provide for the construction of hulls when they again come into demand. Prior to his connection with the Moore Shipbuilding Company, at whose yard he directed the construction of every ship turned out from 1918 to 1921, Mr. Ames was engineer-in-chief at the Union Iron Works for 15 years. This is the San Francisco plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

EFFECT OF HIGHER SURTAX DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—The effect of higher surtaxes on varying profits of active business is described in a brief prepared by Robert E. Reed, counsel for the taxation committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and sent out to the State Finance Committee.

Mr. Reed finds that whether the maximum surtax rate in finally fixed at 32 or 50 per cent, the varying yearly profits of active business will continue to bear much of its heaviest burden as compared with the periodic secure income of the wealthy investor. He finds that earned income is paying the bulk of the taxes, that unearned income is paying relatively less every year and that non-corporate business bears the brunt of the surtaxes.

Mr. Reed proposes to add this plan or equalization to section 211:

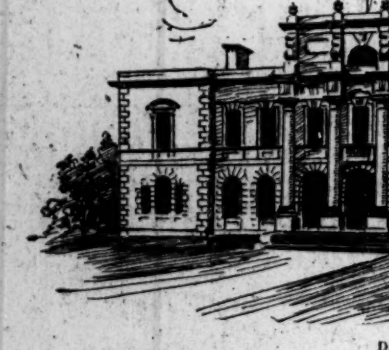
"For the purpose of the tax imposed by this section, the taxpayer shall be allowed a credit equal to 30 per cent of the net income from a trade, business or profession carried on by him, or for salaries, commissions, fees, or other compensation for his personal services. Such net income will be separately computed for the purpose of this section under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary."

Mr. Reed points out that it is possible to limit this provision to amounts in excess, say, of \$30,000, or to provide a limited rate of 15 per cent on business income in excess of, say, \$32,000.

ENFORCEMENT LAW FOR CALIFORNIA CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OAKLAND, California.—The city of Oakland has suddenly found itself provided with a new weapon for use against liquor vendors, in the Hart ordinance, ratified by the electorate some years ago, and just declared to be still in force, in an opinion handed down by Leon Gray, city attorney. The ordinance provides that anyone dealing in "spirits, malt or fermented liquors" must pay a license to the city. This license is fixed at \$25 a quarter year for drug stores, and \$150 for the same period for saloons and other liquor dealers.

The ordinance makes its violation a misdemeanor. In the case of drug stores, the ordinance has not been enforced, since war-time prohibition went into effect, and the city attorney is now investigating to learn if the liquor selling druggists can be compelled to pay all back revenue due the city under this ordinance. Under the present Volstead Act, it is, of course, unlawful for anyone except a druggist to sell liquor, but other persons so selling liquor can still be arrested for failing to apply for a license, even though the city could not grant such a license if it were applied for. This



Assembly's College, now the Parliament House

point has been upheld in the Massachusetts courts, and James Drew, chief of police in Oakland, has been instructed by Frank Colburn, commissioner of public safety, to enforce the Hart ordinance in every particular.

CHURCHES UPHOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario.—The executive of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada has passed a resolution in fullest sympathy with the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments called by President Harding. The resolution calls for all churches within the jurisdiction of the general conference to cooperate with evangelical churches of other nations in observing Sunday, November 6, as widely as possible as a day of special prayer for disarmament, self-examination and supplication. In a resolution on the League of Nations the committee heartily commended it to the sympathy, support and prayers of the whole church, and urged the pulpits and the press to constantly keep the people informed concerning the great international organization and to help toward its success.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, BELFAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Parliament of Northern Ireland is now in being and meeting for the actual work of legislation and administration. It is in accordance with the traditional contrary of everything in Ireland that Ulster, which, for 50 years has waged a strenuous and ceaseless war against Home Rule in any shape or form, should have a Home Rule Parliament functioning, whilst Southern Ireland, which has struggled and fought for Home Rule, should reject the right with contempt and scorn when offered them. Na-



Stormont Castle

tionists and patriots for half a century have demanded the restoration of their Parliament on College Green. Ulster has inaugurated a Parliament on College Green, but it is College Green, Belfast, not College Green, Dublin. Northern Unionists, on the plea of preserving their unionism, have established their Parliament, temporarily at least, on College Green, Belfast, whilst Southern Nationalists, on the plea of maintaining their nationalism, have rejected the offer of a Parliament on College Green, Dublin, though the British Government offered to place the ancient building at their disposal and find other accommodations for the Bank of Ireland which now occupies it. The facts are quite whimsically Irish.

But there is nothing whimsical about Ulster's intentions regarding their Parliament. The people mean it to last, and are bent on laying its foundations truly and well. Having acquired the theological college of the Presbyterian Church—the Assembly's College, as it is popularly known—a three years' lease, they set about fitting it for its work with an energy and thoroughness which overcame all obstacles, and when recently in the Senate and the Commons the speakers of the two houses took their seats, everything was in perfect order.

The college, or, as it should now be called, the Parliament House, is excellently situated, central, yet removed from the noise and hubbub of the city, within a stone's throw of the university and flanked by the handsome Botanic Park. It is a classic building with a handsome Roman facade in stone, but it has neither the imposing appearance nor the extensive accommodation of a new "dominion." Otherwise there would have been no necessity to look farther afield, and the temporary lease might well have been transformed into permanent acquisition.

Many alterations have been made in erect its successor. Prior to the meeting there had been much opposition to the proposal on the ground that Stormont Castle was inaccessible and inconvenient, but Sir James Craig's government wisely placated the malcontents by dropping the idea of erecting courts of justice on the property and thus secured the approval of the House for the purchase.

Stormont Castle is not an ancient building. It is a modern residence built in castellated style about 60 years ago for the Clelands, a well-known North of Ireland family who still own the property. For some years, however, it was rented to Mr. Charles E. Allen, one of the directors of the great shipbuilding firm of Workman Clark & Co. A year ago he vacated it to go to England, and the castle has since been standing vacant.

The estate is about five miles from the center of Belfast city on the County Down side of the River Lagan, and occupies a commanding site overlooking a wide stretch of diversified country. The city tramways already run to within a few hundred yards of the entrance gate, and the work of extending them can be accomplished at any time it may be thought desirable. The castle possesses several handsome apartments, including a ballroom 64 feet by 24 feet, a drawing room 36 feet by 18 feet, in addition to other fine reception rooms, bedrooms and offices. It is surrounded by 199 acres of woodland and pleasure grounds with more than 135 acres of grass and farm land beyond.

The building is thought well by the Ulster Unionists for the Premier or the Speaker. The grounds afford ample space on which to build Parliament buildings worthy of the province. Their one drawback is that the approach from Belfast is through one of the dingiest and dirtiest districts in the city.

COURT RULES AGAINST TRANSFER OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Transshipment of liquor through this port will end if the decision of Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court is sustained. In a suit brought by the Anchor Steamship Line to restrain government officials from interfering with transshipment of liquor Judge Mayer held that the transportation involved is prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act.

Federal authorities charged that much liquor brought here from Europe and Canada for transshipment to Bermuda, Cuba and other points was stolen and otherwise diverted, this accounting for much of New York's illegal supply.

Judge Mayer held that the Eighteenth Amendment prohibited both transportation and exportation of liquor, and that the Volstead act contained no provision authorizing transportation for the purpose of transshipment.

YALE CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL IS OPENED

Reduction of Armaments to Be
Topic to Be Discussed During
Week by New Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Reduction of armaments is to occupy a prominent place among the subjects to be considered by the Yale University School of Citizenship, which opened last night under the auspices of the Connecticut League of Women Voters and which will continue throughout the week. Twenty members of the Yale faculty are to give lectures and conduct discussions. The first lecture came last night when State Senator Bakewell, who is also professor of philosophy at Yale, talked on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

Not only will Mr. Irwin, active opponent of militarism, speak on "The Reduction of Armaments" but two of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, Profs. Clive Day and Charles Seymour, will speak, respectively on the economic and political aspects of international relationships, and Prof. E. M. Borchard, expert on international law and a most interesting and indefatigable speaker on "Disarmament," will outline "The Economic Factors of Foreign Policy in Their Relation to Armaments."

Topics to be taken up today include educational advancement and social welfare. Town and city, state and national days will be observed and a wide range of subjects discussed before the final session of the school next Friday. Miss Mary Buckley, who, as chairman of citizenship, evolved the idea of the school, said that it is undertaken as the response to a very real demand from the women.

"One of the most successful branches of the League of Women Voters was started," she said, "after an experience in practical politics which convinced the women of a certain town that they needed help. It seems that all the better element in the town wished to oust two officials, but the men had said hopelessly, 'It is no use, they are too securely entrenched in the machine.' However, last autumn, after the women were enfranchised, a vigorous campaign was initiated, petitions were circulated, the Legislature was besieged and victory was won."

"But the women, bless their hearts, were not satisfied with that. They said: 'We must never again be so ignorant; and have to ask so many questions and be told so many things that are not so.' So they formed a league and are attending the school almost 100 per cent and bid fair to become a group which will have a marked influence in the advancement of democratic ideals in Connecticut. 'You see,' said Miss Buckley enthusiastically, 'that is the point—to get ready to extend our activities into the more fundamental field of helping our democracy function. Instead of relieving the sufferings of war we hope to use our citizenship to prevent war, to help in the fight for clean politics in our government and to join intelligently in the new progressive movements for government reforms and social progress.'

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THE HOME FORUM

At the Beginning of My Holiday

"How I do pity all the lords and great gentlefolks with nothing in the world to do except to find out how to make things pleasant, and new places to go to, and new ways of spending their money; at least, I always pity them at the beginning of my holiday, though perhaps when one first comes back to eleven months' hard grind in town the feeling isn't quite so strong." Dick confides to us in Thomas Hughes' "The Scouring of the White Horse."

"At any rate, I wouldn't have changed places with the greatest lord in the land on Tuesday morning, September fifteenth. I was up as soon as it was light, and saw the sun rise over the Gray's Inn Lane chimney-pots; and I declare they looked quite beautiful. I didn't know at all before what a fine outline they make when the rays come flat along the roofs; and mean often to get up in time to see them by sunrise next summer; but just now it's very cold of mornings, and I dare say they don't look so well. When I put my head out of the window it was quite clear and fresh, and I thought I could smell the country."

"I hadn't much to do, for I had packed my bag overnight; but I went over all my things again, and changed the places of some of them in my old bureau (which belonged to my father, who was clerk for forty years in one of the oldest houses in Clement's Inn), and locked up all the drawers; and then I set to work to lay breakfast for three; for I had asked my two friends to come and see me off, and they had made it all up with my landlady. So about six o'clock they came in, and we had a capital breakfast; and then we started off to walk up to the Paddington Station, carrying my bag between us. I had settled to go by the seven-thirty train, because if I hadn't they couldn't have come with me; besides, it is the first train which stops at Farringdon-road; and I was very glad when we got into the bustle of the station, for they were rather low, and I felt almost ashamed of being so jolly, though certainly they had had their holiday earlier in the year. But when I saw their faces out of the window of the third-class carriage, just as the starting-bell rang I should like to have paid their fares out of my pocket, if they could have gone with me."

"However, by the time we got past Wormwood Scrubbs (which looked so fresh and breezy with the gossamer lying all over it), I could think of nothing else but the country and my holiday. How I did enjoy the pretty hill with the church at top and the stream at the bottom by Hanwell, and the great old trees about half a mile off on the right before you get to Slough, and the view of Windsor Castle, and crossing the Thames at Maidenhead, with its splendid weeping willows, and the old Bath-road bridge,

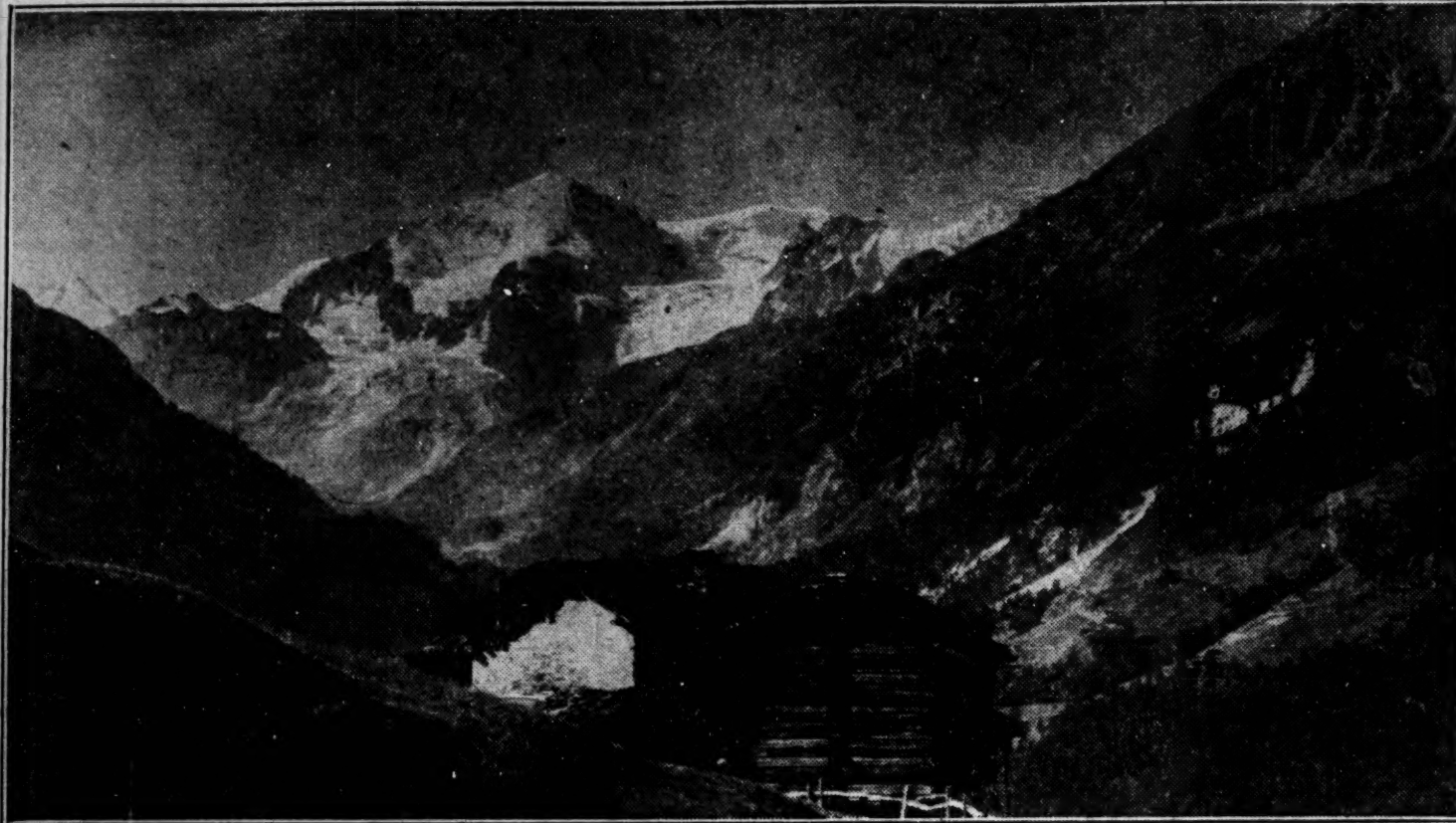
and the reach beyond, with the woods coming down to the bank, and the great lords' houses up above. And then all the corn-fields, though by this time most of them were only stubble, and Reading town, and the great lasher at Pangbourne, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight to welcome me into Berkshire; and the great stretches of open land about Wallingford-road and Didcot. And after that came great green pasture-fields, and orchards, and grey-stone farm-houses, and before I could turn round we were at Farringdon-road station, and it was a quarter past eleven. As I got out and gave up my ticket, I couldn't help thinking of the two lines Jim Fisher would go on saying when we went out walking in Combe Wood and

Then Overflowed the World

Day!
Faster and more fast.
O'er night's brim, day boils at last:
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's brim.

Where spurring and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away:
But forth one wavelet, then another,
Curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then
Overflowed the world.

—Robert Browning.



The Valley of Evolène, Switzerland

Goethe in the Alps

Martinez in Valais, Nov. 6, 1779.
(Evening.)

We have made the passage across without any mishap, and so this adventure is over. The joy of our good luck will keep my pen going merrily for a good half hour yet.

Having packed our luggage on a mule, we set out early (about nine) from Prieuré. The clouds shifted, so that the peaks were now visible and then were lost again; at one moment the sun's rays came in streaks on the valley, at the next the whole of it was again in shade. We went up the valley, passing the outlet of the ice-stream, then the glacier d'Argentière, which is the highest of the five; the top of it, however, was hidden from our view by the clouds. On the plain we held a counsel, whether we should or not take the route over Col-de-Balmé and abandon the road over Valorsine. The prospect was not the most promising; however, as here there was nothing to lose and much perhaps to gain, we took our way boldly towards the dark region of mists and clouds. As we approached the Glacier du Tour the clouds parted and we saw this glacier also in full light. . . . We now mounted towards the sources of the Arve, passing over rugged meadows and patches scantily covered with turf, and came nearer and nearer to the region of mists, until at last we entered right into it. We went on patiently for a while, till at last as we got up higher, it began again to clear above our heads. It lasted for a short time, so we passed right out of the clouds and saw the whole mass of them beneath us spread over the valley, and were able to see the summits of all the mountains on the right and left that enclosed it, with the exception of Mont Blanc, which was covered with clouds. We were able to point them out one by one and to name them. In some we saw the glaciers reaching from their summits to their feet, in others we could only discern their tracks, as the ice was concealed from our view by the rocky sides of the gorges. Beyond the whole of the flat surface of the clouds, except at its southern extremity we could distinctly see the mountains glittering in the sunshine. Why should I enumerate to you the names of summits, peaks, needles, icy and snowy masses, when their mere designations can furnish no idea to your mind, either of the whole or of its single objects?

Scarcely had we stood a few minutes enjoying the grand view, when a hostile ferment seemed to arise within the mist, and it suddenly rose upwards and threatened once more to envelop us. We commenced stoutly ascending the height, in the hope of yet awhile escaping from it, but it outstripped us and enclosed us on all sides. However, perfectly fresh, we continued to mount, and soon there came to our aid a strong wind, blowing from the mountain. Blowing over the saddle which connected two peaks, it drove the mist back again into the valley. This strange conflict was frequently repeated, and at last, to our joy, we reached the Col-de-Balmé. The view from it was singular, indeed unique. The sky above the peaks was overcast with clouds; below, through the many openings in the mist, we saw the whole of Chamouni, and between these two layers of cloud the mountain summits were all visible. Before us lay the valley of Valais, where at one glance the eye took in mountains piled in

every variety of mass one upon another, and stretching as far as Martigny and even beyond it. Surrounded on all sides by mountains which, further on towards the horizon, seemed continually to multiply and to tower higher and higher, we stood on the confines of Valais and Savoy.

The wind now blew sharp and it began to snow a little as we commenced our descent, which was rough and wild enough, through an ancient forest of pines, which had taken root on the fences of the gneiss. Torn up by the winds, the trunks and roots lay rotting together and the rocks which were loosened at the same time were lying in rough masses among them.

At last we reached the valley where the river Trent takes its rise from a glacier, and passing the village of

and its necessary relation to this new invention of his which was so soon to revolutionize the motive power of the world. Or he would perhaps have talked to you as he did to me, of his theories and beliefs and of what he felt sure the future would bring forth.

"The days of steam-power are already numbered. This new force is almost within my grasp. I know people laugh, but so they have always done. All inventors who have benefited mankind have first been received with ridicule. I can expect no better treatment. But I have no fear of the result. The steady destruction of our forests and the eating up of our coal-fields must throw us back on chemistry for our working power. There is only one solution of this problem—it lies in the employment of a force

Trent, close upon our right, we followed the windings of the valley along a rather inconvenient road, and about six reached Martigny, which lies in the flatter portion of the Valais.—Goethe.

The Li'l Room ob Marse Richard

The "li'l room ob Marse Richard," to which in the morning Malaichi directed all his master's visitors, was in an old-fashioned one-story out-house, with a sloping roof, that nestled under the shade of a big tulip-tree in the back yard—a cool, damp, brick-paved old yard, shut in between high walls mantled with ivy and Virginia creeper and capped by rows of broken bottles sunk in mortar. This out-building had once served as servants' quarters, and it still had the open fireplace and broad hearth before which many a black mammy had toasted the toes of her pickaninnies, as well as the trapdoor in the ceiling leading to the loft where they had slept. Two windows which peered out from under bushy eyebrows of tangled honeysuckle gave the only light; a green-painted wooden door, which swung level with the moist bricks, the only entrance.

It was at this green-painted wooden door that you would have had to knock to find the man of all others about Kennedy Square most beloved, and the man of all others least understood—Richard Horn, the distinguished inventor.

Perhaps at the first rap he would have been too absorbed to hear you. He would have been bending over his carpenter-bench—his deep, thoughtful eyes fixed on a drawing spread out before him, the shavings pushed back to give him room, a pair of compasses held between his fingers. Or he might have been baking the coils of his forge—set up in the same fireplace that had warmed the toes of the pickaninnies, his long red calico working-gown, which clung about his spare body, tucked between his knees to keep it from the blaze. Or he might have been stirring a pot of glue—a wooden model in his hand—or hammering away on some bit of hot iron, the brown paper cap that hid his sparse gray locks pushed down over his broad forehead.

When, however, his ear had caught the tap of your knuckles and he had thrown wide the green door, what a welcome would have awaited you! How warm the grasp of his fine old hand; how cordial his greeting.

"Disturb me, my dear sir," he would have said in answer to your apologies, "that's what I was put in the world for. I love to be disturbed. Please do it every day. Come in! Come in! It's delightful to get hold of your hand."

If you were his friend, and most men who knew him were, he would have slipped his arm through your own and after a brief moment you would have found yourself poring over a detailed plan, his arm still in yours, while he showed you the outline of some pin, or lever, needed to perfect the most marvellous of all discoveries of modern times—his new galvanic motor.

If it were your first visit, and he had touched in you some sympathetic chord, he would have uncovered a nondescript combination of glass jars, horseshoe magnets, and copper wires which lay in a curious shaped box beneath one of the windows, and in a voice trembling with emotion as he spoke, he would have explained to you the value of this or that lever,

which this machine will compel to our uses. I have not perfected the apparatus yet, as you see, but it is only a question of time. Tomorrow, perhaps, or next week, or next year—but it will surely come. See what Charles Bright and this Mr. Cyrus Field are accomplishing. If it astonishes you to realize that we will soon talk to each other across the ocean, why should the supplanting of steam by a new energy seem so extraordinary? The problems which they have worked out along the lines of electricity, I am trying to work out along the lines of galvanism. Both will ultimately benefit the human race."—The Fortunes of Oliver Horn, F. Hopkinson Smith.

The Little Land

One is immediately struck, on landing at Kobe and continuing after by the littleness of Japan. The little flimsy houses, the little flimsy shops, the small men, the toy-like women, the tiny children, as numerous and like unto each other as the pebbles on the shore—these are everywhere. But although small of stature the Japanese men are often very powerfully built and many of them suggest great strength. They are taking to games too. While I was in the country baseball was a craze, and boys were practicing pitching and catching everywhere, even in the streets of the cities.

Littleness—with which is associated the most delicate detail and elaborate finish—is the mark of modern Japanese art. In the curiosity shops whatever was massive or largely simple was Chinese. Even the royal palaces at Kyoto are small, the rooms, exquisite as they are, with perfect joinery and ancient paintings, being seldom more than a few feet square, with very low ceilings. I went over two of these palaces, falling into the hands at each of English-speaking officials whose ciceronage was touched with a kind of rapture. At the Nijo, especially, was my guide an enthusiast, becoming lyrical over the famous cartoons of the "Wet Heron" and the "Sleeping Sparrows."

There is a certain amplitude in some of the larger Kyoto temples, with their long galleries and massive gateways, but these only served to accentuate the littleness elsewhere. In the principal Kyoto temple I had for guide a minute Japanese with the ecstatic passion for trifles that seems to mark his race. A picture representing the miracle of the "Fly-away Sparrows," as he called them, was the treasure on which he concentrated, and next to that he drew my attention to the boards of the gangway uniting two buildings, which, as one stepped on them, emitted a sound that the Japanese believe to resemble the song of Philomela. To me it brought no such memory, and the fact that this effect, common in Japan, is technically known as "a nightingale squeak," perhaps supports my insensitiveness.—"Roving East and Roving West," E. V. Lucas.

Look! the Massy Trunks

Look! the massy-trunks
Are cased in the pure crystal; each
light spray,
Nodding and tinkling in the breath of
heaven,
Is studded with its trembling water-
drops,
That glimmer with an amethystine
light.

—Bryant.

Our Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven," he was giving to the world, as well as to those disciples, a comprehension of the one God who is universal Love, the creator of all life. He did not teach them to pray to "my Father," as in "I and my Father are one"; but he knew that the "I" of which he spoke was not the human Jesus, but the Christ which was his true reflection of Life, or the Father, and which is universally as well as individually expressed. So in teaching struggling humanity how to pray he wisely used the term "our Father"; for no one knew better than he, that until mortals learn how to pray to "our Father" they cannot know how to pray to "my Father."

It is the perfect understanding of this doctrine of one universal God which Jesus taught, that Mary Baker Eddy has given to the world in her marvelous book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." For some three hundred years after his earthly appearance, the disciples of Christ Jesus understood and used his teachings; but under the dense materiality of the age this doctrine of one universal Mind was allowed to sink into oblivion. It was not until Mrs. Eddy, after years of patient seeking and striving, discovered the law and absolute rule regarding the one Mind, or God, that mankind was again put in touch with that divine power which heals the sick and the sinning, and demonstrates harmony in the midst of the conglomeration which mortals have ignorantly called life.

When one understands, through the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, as laid down in the textbook of Christian Science, what Jesus meant by "our Father," it is impossible to pray selfishly. One cannot understand the divine Principle of the universe and not love his neighbor as himself. In other words, one cannot pray to "our Father" for "my" blessing. Prayer which truly is prayer, and which really reaches the great heart of the Father and brings a blessing to mankind, must be free from human outlining or selfishness. This means the submerging of every vestige of human will. Indeed, it is the human will, in some phase, which is always the obstacle if our prayers do not seem to be answered. The Apostle James had a clear apprehension of this when he wrote, "From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

The human will is always asking amiss, for it always wants its own way. It does not care about "our Father," it only wants to think of God as "my" Father; and always, either ignorantly or intentionally, asks for a personal blessing, a blessing for self. Mrs. Eddy begins her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," with this sentence, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." On page 144 of the same book she says, "Truth, and not corporeal will, is the divine power which says to disease, 'Peace, be still.' Now an unselfed love is the direct opposite of the human will, and its only prayer would quite naturally be to 'our Father,' even if it used the expression, 'my Father.' Indeed, one cannot use the Lord's Prayer which Christ Jesus gave to humanity, with a full measure of success, until one learns to expand thought to include a universal instead of a personal sense of man; and to realize, too, that this universal sense of man is entirely different and separate from the human will, or so-called mind. The difference is simply the difference between spiritual understanding and the human concept of life."

The human will has never brought anything good to humanity. Instead, it has a long record of wars and hates, and strife and discord, and disease and death; but it has never had a real remedy for disease and death, or wars and strife. Christ Jesus said to suffering mortals, "Come unto me . . . and I will give you rest," and through the clear spiritual teaching of Mrs. Eddy we are again able to understand what this "I" which has promised us rest means. It is the mind of Christ which dominated the life of Jesus which can and does bring rest to a world weary of itself and its discord.

Now according to the words of Jesus, it is impossible for the human being to find harmony in any other way except the way which he pointed out. His words are very plain, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." On page 583 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives a definition of the Christ which reads, "CHRIST. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Incarnate error, or as Paul terms it, the carnal mind, is the human will, the universal slave driver to humanity; and the divine manifestation of God which can and does destroy this incarnate error is the Christ, or spiritual idea, which cannot be understood personally, that is, selfishly. It must be understood spiritually and as universal. In other words, when God made man in His image and likeness,

He did not make a person. He conceived the divine idea, generic man; and not until we are willing to admit that our neighbor is also one with us in this universal spiritual consciousness, are we able to acquire a demonstrable understanding of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and to understand that "my Father" always means "our Father." This is why Christian Science is rightly termed the religion of love. It teaches mortals how to give up the selfish human will, or carnal mind, and have no other gods but divine Mind; and how scientifically to love one's neighbor as oneself.

Washington's House at Valley Forge

Being near Valley Forge we could not deny ourselves the pleasure of a short visit, although we had all been here many times. . . .

From the beautiful Chapel we made our way through the Park, and down a steep hill to the little stone house where the General and Mrs. Washington spent the winter. This house of Isaac Potts has been so little changed in the one hundred and thirty-nine years since the headquarters were established here that Mrs. Washington's description might almost stand for its picture to-day.

In a letter, written to Mrs. Lund Washington soon after her arrival, Mrs. Washington said: "The apartment for business is only about sixteen feet square and has a large fireplace. The house is built of stone. The walls are very thick and below a deep east window, out of which the General can look out upon the encampment, he had a box made, which appears as a part of the casement, with a blind trapdoor at the top, in which he keeps his valuable papers."

And here we found the little box beneath the east window, seventeen inches long and ten and a half inches deep, divided into two compartments. To think that papers upon which, to a certain extent hung the fate of a nation, should have been stored away in that tiny box seemed no less wonderful than that General Washington and his officers should have been able to hold their councils of war in this little room only thirteen feet square, even smaller than Mrs. Washington described it in writing home.

The log cabin, which the General had built to serve as a dining-room, is no longer standing. Here he dined with his "military family" and any visitors who came to Valley Forge. . . .

So many interesting associations belong to this old stone house that we were loth to leave it; but Sarah consoled herself and us by saying that it was so near our homes that we could come here often.—In Old Pennsylvania Towns, Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

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Art

Art does not imitate, but interprets.
—Maximal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Corner Stone of Fraternity

ANY general congress of the Masonic fraternity, such as that which is about to take place in Geneva, should be an event of world-wide importance. The Masonic fraternity is the largest, oldest, and most widely-distributed of secret societies; but that is not the reason. The reason is that it has lodges in every civilized country in the world, with the possible exception of Russia, yet is practically without a unifying international organization. A world congress of the order would seem to intimate a nearer approach to unification, in the proportion that it suggests international activity of groups that have been, in the main, nationalistic. But in this instance the proposed world congress will probably fall short of representing the whole world. There will be no participation by the grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and little if any by those of the United States; this for the reason that some of the bodies to be represented are from jurisdictions that are not officially recognized by the British or by most of the United States branches of Masonry. As about 67 per cent of the 2,340,000 Masons in the world are in the United States, and 16 per cent in the United Kingdom, while only about 23 per cent are in Europe, the British and American abstention will be bound to have an appreciable effect on the gathering.

To those who take note of this circumstance, there may be passing regret that in a body standing before the world as an exemplification of brotherhood there is yet a lack of that unity without which cooperation in a general international gathering such as the one now impending becomes impossible. What is really indicated by the cleavage here suggested, however, is the apparent difficulty of securing unity, of a world-wide sort, on any basis whatever. One might expect it to be achieved on the basis of a secret fraternal altruistic order, if it were to be accounted any way possible in this present civilization. Yet in Masonry, as in other forms of organization in which men have undertaken to unite, interpretations of the common ideal have been divergent so that a condition has come to exist wherein certain bodies, calling themselves Masonic, have adopted practices that are not accepted by other bodies that are generally regarded as in the true line of Masonry. To some extent, the significance of British and American abstention from the Geneva meeting becomes apparent when it is recalled that Freemasonry, as known today, is an English creation dating back to the London of the early eighteenth century. It spread from England to the Continent, and likewise to the British colonies, including those in America. The first lodges in France, Spain, Germany, The Netherlands, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Portugal, India, China, South Africa, Japan, as in America, all had English charters. Yet it is obvious that the individuals who were to compose the membership in many of those countries must have been of a nature and habit of thought noticeably other than that of the English, to whom the idea of a great brotherhood had first appealed. And among men of such different natures and modes of thinking perhaps it was only to be expected that the fraternal idea must have been given different expressions—expressions, indeed, that should suit their own modes of thought and that should meet the exigencies of the environment in which they found themselves. Thus it has come about that Masonic bodies in some sections of the world bear a wholly different relation to political activities than any that is usually sought or accepted in other sections. The fraternal ideal prevails everywhere, but the expression of it varies with the loftiness of the conceptions of those who cleave to it. There can hardly be any close control over the manner of expressing the fraternal ideal, or Freemasonry would belie its freedom. Even the jurisdictions where the fraternity had its origin cannot dictate the form of expression which the derivative bodies shall give to the idea; they can only refuse their recognition to branches which accept what they regard as un-Masonic affiliations or practices.

Possibly political considerations are at the bottom of the divergence that is newly made manifest in the forthcoming congress. More likely the root of the matter is religion. As fraternity is almost a common factor of religions, religionists of certain schools have been prone to conceive of Masonry as exclusively representative of their form of religious thought. The fact is that Masonry, while holding that free will is necessary to the moral life, insists that all moral living must be predicated on a belief in Deity. Freemasonry has no secret doctrine. Its philosophy is open to the world. But that it is unalterably monotheistic is well indicated by an address of Melvin M. Johnson, when, as grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, he was discussing the eligibility as Masons of candidates who subscribe to prevailing Oriental religions. As printed in *The Builder*, his words were:

"There is but one Masonic dogma. We construct a universal religious philosophy thereupon, as a part of which we teach belief in immortality and endeavor to inculcate other tenets of our profession. But our sole dogma is the landmark of belief in a Supreme Being, omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, the creating and superintending Power of all things. No man may be a Freemason unless he is a believer in monotheism. No neophyte ever has been or ever shall be permitted vision of our mysteries or reception of our obligations until he has openly, unequivocally, and solemnly asserted this belief. Beyond that we inquire and require nothing of sectarianism or religious belief. . . . We are accustomed to recognize the application of this principle to Trinitarian and Unitarian, to Christian and Hebrew, but now that it is in a practical manner called to our attention we should not be startled when we recognize that it applies alike to other Deists who gain their inspiration from other books than that open before you on the altar. We may find Monotheism proclaimed not only in the New Testament of the Christian, but also in the Koran of the Islamite, in the

Avestas of the Magians of Persia, in the Book of Kings of the Chinese, in the Sstras of the Buddhists, yea, even in the Vedas of the Hindu."

Such being undoubtedly the dominant British and American conception of Masonry, it provides an explanation of the refusal of British and United States members of the order to participate in a congress that will include the representatives of certain French bodies which, early in the nineteenth century, removed the name of the Deity from their lectures and the Bible from their altars, and have ever since, justly or unjustly, been regarded by the majority of English-speaking lodges as atheistic and therefore un-Masonic. That stigma, of course, cannot attach directly to all the bodies that will take part in the Geneva gathering, nor will it necessarily prevent that gathering from achieving something for the cause of world unity. That its existence must imply, for the present, some restriction of the achievement in that direction, is to be regretted. Yet there would be even more cause for regret if the bulk of Masonic sentiment had been willing to achieve unity by forswearing its belief in God. Masonry cannot be said to be standing in the way of world unity so long as the majority of its lodges make the first commandment of the Decalogue the corner stone of their fraternity.

Portugal

THERE is no reason to suppose that the latest "revolution" in Portugal is much different from any of its predecessors. It has been attended, it is true, by more numerous political assassinations. But in other respects it has, so far, followed much the same course as the outburst which brought about the collapse of the Machado Government, last May, or the more moderate "pressure" which resulted in the resignation of Barros Queiroz, a few weeks ago. Superficially viewed, the military party would appear to be at the root of the whole trouble. The May revolution was undoubtedly a military coup, as was the outburst of Wednesday last, but no one who understands the situation in Portugal believes, for a moment, that the army is anything more than the spearhead of unrest and intrigue.

The situation in Portugal, today, defies any orderly analysis. Since the beginning of the present year, the Republic has had seven different governments. Each one has started its short career with an unimpeachable program, and each one, within a few weeks, has come to a more or less violent end. There is indeed only one word that fittingly describes the situation, and that is the word *sordid*. Portugal is a prey to politicians, and, as a writer in this paper put it recently, the politicians are in the hands of the big profiteers and improper interests, "who practice a policy of intensification of their own machinations, which they must inevitably do in order to keep their system going, hoping, in this way, to gain time, and that, in the end, something will come to their assistance, though they guess not where from or in what form." The moment a government evinces a desire really to grapple with the situation, as for instance the Queiroz Government undoubtedly did, at first, that moment it is marked for overthrow.

The program which has just been issued by Colonel Manuel Coelho, who succeeds in the premiership the assassinated Antonio Granjo, is an excellent program, but it differs in no important particular from the Granjo program or the Queiroz program. Colonel Coelho advocates the organization of all services so as to secure the utmost economy; the prompt solution of the problems of taxes and customs; diminution of public expenses, and the immediate initiation of a plan for national development and the reorganization of the army and navy "in harmony with the necessities of the country," all of which has been advocated dozens of times before by successive prime ministers. What Portugal needs preeminently today is not the grandiose program, but the practical beginning of reform almost anywhere, even if only in the smallest possible way. Above all things, the country needs to be put back to work, to shake itself free from the blight of speculation and from the paralyzing effect of the expectation that everything will be set to rights when it receives its share of the German indemnity. As to the declaration that the present revolution is a monarchist revolution, that has been said of almost every outbreak in Portugal during the past eleven years.

An Economic Mistake in Sugar

THERE is an economic object lesson in the rise and fall of the prices of sugar. A short time ago a combination of dealers in Cuba was stiffly announcing that nothing less than 20 cents a pound would be accepted, and even 30 cents was talked of. Now the Cuba Sugar Finance Committee capitulates, and is selling what sugar it can of the great oversupply at 2½ cents a pound. The financial structure of loans and other expenses built up in the futile effort to enforce excessively high prices has resulted in costs that spell losses to those who might have enjoyed a handsome profit if natural economic conditions, now exacting their inevitable penalty, had not been interfered with.

One sugar company, in explaining the financial difficulties resulting from the present low price, which is said to be below the cost of production, calls attention to an important economic fact when it points out that the high prices resulted in bringing sugar from every part of the world to the United States, and that consequently a great deal of the Cuban crop was left unsold. Such experiences show the danger to the speculator and the holder who seek to reap an unfair profit. The stories of shortage that were communicated to the public to frighten it into buying, followed by an increase in price because of the "demand," have since been proved artificial, and now prices have broken to a point lower than they might have reached had there been less manipulation. Just as there has been decreased consumption with increased prices, there will be increased use with lower prices, although in this case so many consumers have learned to do with less than usual that the sugar men have lost a demand for millions of pounds. Already, however, the lowered price has stimulated buying somewhat, and business has been correspondingly improved. A loan of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 is being con-

sidered to help to refinance Cuba generally, for the damage in such cases is never confined to one industry any more than a country not in the world war can wholly escape the burden resulting therefrom. One private company possessing some 4,000,000 bags of sugar sold 400,000 bags at 12½ cents and had most of the remainder left on its hands when the price dropped to its present level. The result is that a loan of \$10,000,000 is necessary in order to keep the company going. But such smashes lead to a rebuilding on more substantial foundations, if the economic lesson is properly learned. Indeed, there is now a prospect of a stronger sugar industry established on a firmer financial basis.

The strange paradox is that, notwithstanding so much sugar was sold at excessively high rates, there is today a financial stringency in the industry. Apparently interference with natural economic conditions is too costly for every one.

Cleaning Up the Mexican Border

NO MORE convincing evidence of the determination of President Obregon and those associated with him, officially, to work intelligently for the industrial and social rehabilitation of Mexico need be sought than that found in the cities and towns on the border between that country and the United States. When it is made apparent that the improvements here made are in keeping with even greater changes in the cities and towns of the interior, and are not a mere brushing up for appearance's sake in case company should come in by way of the front gate, the accomplishment of the present governing power in Mexico is all the more to be commended. It is a matter of no small consequence that it can be recorded, as it has been in recent reports published in this paper, that the Mexican Government has worked a complete revolution in the character of these towns.

President Obregon has made it convincingly apparent that he does not regard the flaunting of vice and lawlessness as an asset, even in an effort to attract across the international boundary those Americans, tourists or habitual visitors, who bring money which they are willing to part with at the gaming tables or in the resorts which once abounded in all the little border cities. He has emphasized his conviction by applying to Tia Juana, to Mexicali, and to all the Lower Californian cities, a single rule of conduct. He has not brought about a complete reformation, if reformation may be judged by an entire absence of saloons and the vices which go hand in hand with the saloons. But he has brought these transgressors to a point where they have conceded their amenability to the law of the land, which is more than has been accomplished in some sections of the world. In many of the Mexican cities gambling houses have been displaced by motion picture theaters and restaurants, and dance halls have been turned into public schools. Business has supplanted vice, and the population of the little border cities is increasing because of the encouragement given to immigration and to settlement by natives. Initial steps have been taken in Mexico for the complete elimination of the saloon by reducing the number of licensed places approximately 50 per cent. Next will come, according to the plan of the Administration, regulated government dispensaries, to be followed, at an early date, by the inauguration of national prohibition.

There is a possibility that the government and the people of Mexico, while not desiring to appear inhospitable, have hoped to impress upon the public the fact that they do not regard it a privilege to entertain and cater to those of their neighbors across the border who find it difficult to regulate their own conduct by the laws of their own government. There has been no substantial profit to either Tia Juana or Mexicali, or any of the other border cities in Mexico, through the efforts of the lawless elements in those places to attract and cater to the lawless Americans who have visited them. Mexicali, formerly regarded as one of the most lawless cities of Sonora, has become one of the most prosperous towns on the Mexican side of the border. Investments of American capital are pouring in, new schools have been built, streets and highways have been constructed, and business of all kinds has increased. That is but a part of the record of what may be called the newer Mexico. The gratifying thing about it all is that such regeneration and progress have been achieved, not by compromising with the foes of progress, but by establishing a foundation of law observance and building thereon.

Lord Dunsany's Popular Play

"If," by Lord Dunsany, is one of the best liked dramas of the present theatrical season in London, and is this author's first popular stage success. Not that the new piece is necessarily better than anything he has hitherto written for the theater, for it may not surpass, indeed probably does not equal in sustained beauty and cumulative power, "The Gods of the Mountains," to name but one of several of his highly distinctive dramas. "If" is a popular success chiefly because the author has chosen to write according to the custom of the theater today of filling the evening with a single play of some two and a half hours' length.

Theatergoers in the United States will see "If," surely, next season, and perhaps sooner. A large producing firm had it on its schedule for this autumn, but, after having designs made for the scenery and costumes, decided to defer the presentation because of the unsettled labor conditions within and without the theater world. Meanwhile it is probable that a New York production of Lord Dunsany's second long play, "Alexander," will be seen first in that city, for rehearsals have now begun with the object of giving this piece at a series of special matinees. The plan, of course, is to put it into the evening bill if it proves a popular "draw."

"If" has a theme similar to that of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," which presumes that one could make more than one choice in a given situation that called for a choice that affected the whole course of the chooser's life. The story concerns John Beal, a prosperous dweller in suburban London, in 1913, who is altogether contented with affairs except for the occasional longing to know what would have happened if he had not had the platform

gate shut in his face back in 1903, thereby missing his train. Thanks to the gift of a sort of Aladdin's ring, John has a second chance to board that 1903 train.

This time he is too quick for the somewhat snippy porter, and on the train he meets not the Mary Beal of 1913, but another cockney, Miralda Clement. Miralda, it appears, is entitled to a fortune if a certain oriental potentate can be made to pay a loan made to him by her father. So John Beal goes on to Persia. When the Oriental declines to pay, John manages to get the better of him, and even to take his place as ruler. But Miralda is not satisfied, even now, and plots to make away with her knight errant. John, however, escapes.

There are years of wretched wandering ahead of him until the year 1913 comes in, by which time he comes, ragged and hungry, to the door of the villa from which he had departed to catch the train that carried Miralda. Happily a maid servant manages to smash the convenient Aladdin's jewel, and the whole thing proves to have been only a daydream. The play ends with John thoroughly complacent now that he has ridden the other horn of that old rankling dilemma.

Appropriately enough, one may read any sort of moral desired into this amusing fable, but one has a suspicion that Lord Dunsany was seeing what he could do in the vein of allegorical satire. Once again, certainly, he proves that he has an eye for striking stage effects. The transformation from Beal's villa, The Acacias, to a shah's palace is sumptuous enough to stir even Lord Dunsany's opulent imagination. Indeed, one may shrewdly suspect that the idea of this change came to him on the heels of the theme, if, indeed, the transformation did not occur to him first and demand some sort of theme to animate it.

In view of the large amount of amusement that he derives from the gorgeous contrasts that the materials of his story permit, it would hardly be in order to quarrel with him for the trite devices to which he resorts. As well quarrel with Shakespeare for using a bit of claptrap now and then because it came handy. Like Shakespeare, Lord Dunsany shines in the use he makes of the common property of story-tellers. For Lord Dunsany is a poet, and when a poet comes into the theater there is cause for rejoicing. As good, fundamentally, is one device of story-telling as another: the manner of the telling is all. It is a great thing for the English-speaking theater that two poets have come into popularity in the theater within three years, John Drinkwater and Lord Dunsany. For though a hundred hacks are forgotten in the theater, no poet shall cease to be remembered.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to Sir William Howell Davies, M. P., the Washington Conference must take into due consideration France's apprehension concerning her frontier, Britain's apprehension in regard to her food supply, and America's apprehension as to the Pacific. Likewise necessary will be an understanding of Japan's purpose to guard her communications with China and Manchuria, and Italy's anxiety as to her safety in the Adriatic, to say nothing of other considerations which have been aired in the press since the armistice. When, happily, consideration has been given to the vital needs of the several nations, it is to be hoped that it will be found expedient to turn to the real object of the Conference, the limitation of armament.

AN AMERICAN author has reviewed a new volume by himself in a New York publication. The result is satisfactory or unsatisfactory just as one is prepared to define the nature of a review. There's the rub. Presumably, an ideal review consists of a clear statement of what the writer wished to say, of extracts from the book to show how successfully he said it, and of comments by the reviewer to convey to the reader a just idea of the quality of the book. On the third count the self-reviewer is perhaps heavily handicapped. Searching criticism of himself is not within every author's capacity. While he would be the best man in the world to understand the inner intent of the writer, he might fail to see himself with the eye of others. It is possible that Sir Walter Scott started the habit of self-reviewing when he wrote of his anonymous Waverley Novels. George Bernard Shaw has continued the habit, only to prove that he is not a critic of himself, but of those who would criticize him. Let once the custom become general, and the public probably would be finally compelled to review the reviewer.

A CASTLE in the air sounds more familiar than a cottage in the air, and when the cottage is said to be "situated," as the house agents put it, high above the shopping highway of Oxford Street, in prosaic London, it seems still more unfamiliar; but there it is, with its garden of autumn flowers in full bloom, where the owners can sit and look away beyond St. Paul's Cathedral and right down the reaches of the winding Thames. Once the cottage was a lumber room, but now a sitting room, bedrooms, and kitchen, and even a bathroom, have been evolved, the latter betwixt two chimney stacks which take the place of trees in an ordinary landscape.

WHILE an Irish mass meeting was in progress in New York the other evening, a young clerk with something other than an Irish name was accused of making a slurring remark and was rather severely handled by a crowd which chased him into the streets. The police eventually came to his rescue, but when they had him and his most violent opponent in the police station, along with as many of the crowd as could make their way thither, nobody could recall the remark that occasioned all the rumpus. How like other wars!

"I HAVE always felt that the Eighteenth Amendment was a part of our Constitution and every officer of the law, whether municipal or not, is sworn to support it and should feel it his duty to enforce it." Thus, the Rev. Edwin Knox Mitchell, president of the Hartford Council of Churches, recently. It is obvious, of course, but the reiteration of the obvious seems to be strangely necessary at times, where the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned.